COLLECTIONS OF Acute Diſeaſes.

TAKEN

From the beſt AUTHORS That have Written moſt accurately of ſome particular Acute Diſeaſes.

Very Uſeful for (2)

SURGEONS

That Attend on the ARMY, or go to SEA.

And for others that can't procure, or have not leiſure to peruſe large Volumes.

The firſt Part contains all that the Learned and Experienced Dr. *SYDENHAM* has Written of the SMALL POX and MEASLES, being the moſt Exquiſite Deſcription of the Nature, and ſeveral Kinds of theſe Diſeaſes, with the manner of their Beginning, Increaſe, State, and Declination; As alſo of the various Symptoms that accompany them; together with the moſt Exact Method of Managing the Sick, and propereſt Remedies to be exhibited to them.

LONDON: Printed by *F. C.* and are to be Sold by *Henry Bonwicke*, at the *Red Lyon* in St. *Paul's* Church-yard. 1687.

To the Honourable

SOCIETY OF Chyrurgeons, IN THE City of London:

THat *part of* Physick *which we call* Chyrurgery, *is to be preferr'd before the other two,* viz. Pharmacy, *and the* Dietetick *part, if we consider the Antiquity and Use thereof.*

As to its Antiquity, Celsus *tells us, in the beginning of his First and Seventh Book, That* Chyrurgery *is the most ancient part of* Physick; *and that* Æsculapius *was the first Inventer of it, whose two Sons,* Podalirius *and* Machaon, *were very serviceable to their Fellow-Souldiers, in healing their Wounds at the* Trojan *War. And* Hippocrates

pocrates *a long time after very much improv'd this Art, as appears by his Book* de Officina Medici, de Articulis, de Vulneribus, *&c. And after him, his Countrey-men the* Grecians *cultivated it more than other Nations, and from them 'twas derived to the* Arabians.

And as to its Uſe and Certainty, I will quote Celſus *again, in the place above-mention'd: Says he,* Thoſe Cures that are perform'd by manual Operation, are apparent; for what's more obvious to Senſe, than the joyning of the Lips of Wounds together, by Suture and Ligature, the amputation of a ſphacelated Member, for the preſervation of the whole, and the reduction of diſlocated Bones.

And ſo great an Opinion had the Ancients of the Uſefulneſs and Neceſſity of Chyrurgery, *that they firſt inſtructed their young* Phyſicians *in this part of* Phyſick, *as we may learn from* Hippocrates, *in his Treatiſe* περὶ ἰητρῦ, *and from the Comment of the moſt Learned* Zwingerus, *on the ſame.*

The Charge of all his Majeſties Forces by Sea and Land, relating to Health, is wholly committed to Surgeons; *and great numbers of People in* London, *and other parts of the Nation, make uſe of you as practical* Phyſicians; *and ſo indeed ye are and ought to be, for what elſe would become of thoſe multitudes of brave and Valiant Sea-men, that ſerve his Majeſty, and defend their*

Coun-

Countrey, and of many others that traffick by Sea. And certainly 'tis very reasonable that They who conveigh to us the greatest part of the Materia Medica, *should be afforded so much of it as their necessity requires.*

The late King of Blessed Memory, was deliver'd from sudden Death by a Chyrurgical Operation, and his present Majesty conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on Doctor King *for it. And indeed, His Royal Predecessours Establish'd your* Society *in* London; *and you have been frequently encourag'd by fresh Grants from them, and Rewarded with Honour, Wealth, and Collegiate Foundations, both in* Universities *and Great* Cities.

Now having seriously considered, that there's an absolute necessity for your understanding the practick part of Physick (*and it must be acknowledged, that many of you are very Learned and well skill'd in* Physick) *I resolve to make it the business of my Life to serve You, and now humbly Dedicate to You, the First Part of my* Collections of Acute Diseases, *and intend* (*God willing*) *to go through the whole* History *of them, in this method following:*

First, *I will make use onely of those* Authors *that are deservedly accounted the* Worthies *in* Physick.

Secondly, *I will choose such as are known to have written most accurately of some particular* Acute Diseases.

Third-

Thirdly, *I will faithfully Collect all that they have written upon the ſubject; for I think 'tis unjuſt, as well as unprofitable, to diſmember a Judicious* Author, *and 'tis indeed a ſort of Execution; and for that reaſon I diſapprove of* Burnet's Theſaurus, *and* Bonettus's Mercurius Compilatitius.

I begin with the famous Dr. Sydenham's *moſt exact and elaborate Treatiſe of the* Small-Pox *and* Meaſles, *which has already prevail'd over the learn'd World, and is undoubtedly the product of deep Thought and long Experience, and which his very Enemies, forc'd by neceſſity, clandeſtinely make uſe of.*

The next Part Treats of the Plague, *and other peſtilential* Feavers, *and will be ſhortly publiſh'd.*

ERRATA.

FOr ceaſes in a manner, page 9. line 5. read is more moderate For very much conduces, p. the ſame, l. 19. r. is of great moment with reſpect. For or, p. 10. l. 20. r. are. For evacuation, p. 17. l. 19. r. evacuations. For diſtinction, p. 63. l. 10. r. duration.

These Observations of the Putrid Feaver That comes upon the Flux-Pox,

Were taken out of the Dr.'s *Scedula Monitoria.*

SEeing my old and declining Age, and the Diſeaſes with which I have ſo long conflicted, may not perchance afford hereafter an opportunity to publiſh ſome late Obſervations that I have made (though too late in my life) concerning the Secundary Feaver that comes upon the *Flux-Pox*; I ſuppoſe 'twill not be amiſs to add them here, though they no whit relate to the Diſeaſe I have been now treating of.

I have long ago ſhewn in another place, how great the difference is between the *diſtinct* and *confluent Small-Pox*; to wit, in this, that he that has the diſtinct kind, ſcarce wants the help of *Phyſick*, and grows well of his own accord, by the aſſiſtance of Nature, unleſs he chance to indulge ſweat continually in Bed, from the beginning: For, as I have noted elſewhere heretofore, he that has the *diſtinct Small-Pox*, promiſes much to himſelf, when he ſweats freely; for he hopes that by this means the venom

of the Diſeaſe will be expelled through the pores of the skin, and therefore thinks it highly reaſonable to promote the ſweat, as much as poſſibly he can, *by Cordials, and a hot Regimen:* and he is the more encouraged to proceed in this method, becauſe at firſt he fancies ſome relief by it, and beſides, 'tis agreeable to the erroneous opinion of his *Nurſe*; but at length thoſe Particles being eliminated by ſweat, which ſhould have ſerv'd to elevate the Puſtules, and to ſwell the Face; on the *eighth day* the Face which ought to have been ſwell'd and inflam'd between the Puſtules, on the contrary appears flaccid and white: yet the Puſtules continue red and elevated, even when the Patient's dead; and the ſweat, which flow'd freely to this day, now ceaſes of a ſudden of its own accord, neither can it be rais'd again by the *hoteſt Cordials.* The Patient is taken light-headed of a ſudden, with anxiety, violent ſickneſs, and reſtleſneſs; he makes water often, but little at a time; and in the ſpace of a very few hours, fruſtrates the expectation of his Friends, and repairs to his Long Home. Whereas this very perſon had recovered, without any danger of life, if he had onely committed the matter to Nature, without putting himſelf under any other Regimen.

But in the *Flux-Pox* the caſe is very different: for though theſe (unleſs eruption of bloud, through the Lungs, or urinary paſſages, happen at the beginning) neither terrifie the by-ſtanders, nor bring the ſick into any danger of life for the firſt days of the Diſeaſe; yet afterwards, in thoſe days towards the end of the Diſeaſe, in which I have heretofore warn'd you, that the Patient was in the greateſt danger, he is ſuddenly reduc'd to ſuch ſtraights, that 'tis equally

equally uncertain whether he will live or die. In the number of theſe I reckon the *eleventh* (if you compute from the firſt approach of the Diſeaſe) to wit, in the leaſt crude, but moſt common ſort of *Flux-Pox*; the *fourteenth* in the cruder; but the *ſeventeenth* in the crudeſt ſort, which are every-where obvious, though ſometimes, but rarely, the Patient does not die before the *twenty firſt day*; the Puſtules being ſo cruſted and dry, to that time, and as it were, ſo impacted into the skin, eſpecially in the face, that they by no means can be brought to ſeparate. But on the eleventh day the Patient firſt ſeems moſt commonly to be endangered, a violent Feaver, reſtleſneſs, and other ſymptoms invading together; which betoken that Death is near at hand, by which the Patient is moſt commonly conquer'd, if he be not ſuccour'd by Art: But if he be not vanquiſh'd by the Diſeaſe on this day, the two latter which we have mentioned, are yet to be feared: for all the time which is between the *eleventh* day and *ſeventeenth*, he is daily vex'd with a tireſome fit of reſtleſneſs towards evening; and Death is egg'd on, *vi & armis*. Moreover, I have ſhewn that this is the cauſe of the greater or leſſer impending danger, in *theſe kind of Small-Pox*; to wit, for that in the diſtinct ſort, the *Phlegmons* or Tumours, with inflammation, (of which ſort are all Puſtules, when they are firſt elevated) are fewer, and by conſequence but a ſmall quantity of pus is conveigh'd into the bloud, in its circular motion, when they begin to ripen; and ſo there is no fear upon this account, that the Feaver ſhould riſe too high, for Nature is eaſily able to reſtrain the impreſſions made upon the bloud by ſo ſmall a quantity

of matter: but when in the *Flux ſort* the whole body is cover'd with *Phlegmons*, which afterwards turn into ſo many *Abceſſes*, ſo great a quantity of matter, in the days before-mentioned, (in which the Puſtules, by the guidance of Nature, for the moſt part obtain their ἀκμη, or juſt maturity) is brought by the veins into the bloud; and alſo ſo great a quantity of putrid vapours creeps into it, from the whole Superficies of the body, now, as it were, ſuppurated every where; ſo that the Feaver occaſioned by this means, wholly oppreſſes the ſtrength of Nature, and ſo at length the Patient is deſtroy'd: partly by the Feaver, and partly by the Venom which infects the Maſs of Bloud. Wherefore, ſeeing the ſafety of the Patient depends ſo much on the paucity of the *Small-Pox*, and danger on the contrary, from the fulneſs of them, Reaſon dictates, and alſo Senſe, which is common to all, that therefore 'tis the duty of a *skilful Phyſician*, not violently to drive out the variolous matter, at the beginning of the Diſeaſe, by hot Cordials, and a hot Regimen, by which means there would be too great an aſſimulation of the morbific matter contained in the bloud, and the whole ſubſtance of the body would be turn'd, as it were, to a *Fomes* of the Diſeaſe; but he ſhould rather uſe his utmoſt endeavours in ſuppreſſing ſo enormous and ſubtile an Inflammation: to wit, above all, by taking bloud from the arm, if there be the leaſt ſuſpition (either becauſe the Patient is in the flower of his Age, or becauſe the bloud has been inflam'd by ſtrong Liquors, or upon the account of violent pains of ſome part of the body, or laſtly, from vehement vomiting) that the *Small-Pox*, juſt a coming out, will flux; and afterwards a *Vomit* is

proper

proper for the ſame. And ſeeing nothing heats the Patient ſo much, and for that cauſe ſo much promotes too copious an aſſimilation of the variolous matter, as the Patient's lying continually in Bed, I always keep him from it adays, till the ſixth day, from the firſt invaſion, or the fourth, from the eruption of the Puſtules; at which time the whole troop of them are come out: afterwards I commit him to Bed, till the end of the Diſeaſe; but I do not allow that he ſhould have more Cloaths on, or Fire in his Chamber, than he us'd to have when he was well: In the mean while I permit him the free uſe of Small-beer, and other cooling Liquors, which are moſt grateful to the Patient. But foraſmuch as, notwithſtanding, even in the moſt temperate *Regimen*, the Patient will frequently fall into *heats*, *deliriums*, and *reſtleſneſs*, I preſcribe an Hypnotick every night; but a little earlier than is uſual, becauſe in this Diſeaſe there is, as it were, a certain *Paroxiſm* or *Exacerbation* of heat and reſtleſneſs, almoſt daily about evening. This method now delivered, is moſt commodious, both to prevent too great a number of *Small-Pox*, (from whence the Patient is in greateſt danger, as I have mentioned above) and alſo to further their increaſe, now they are all come out, and afterwards their due maturation.

But (which is truly to be lamented, for as much as they who are in the flower of their Age, chiefly die of this Diſeaſe) the Patient is very often ſeiz'd with a violent Feaver, together with ſuffocation, and great reſtleſneſs, on the *eleventh day*, as is uſual, or ſome other of thoſe days, which I have reckoned moſt fatal in the *various kinds of Flux-Pox*, (though

(though till then he may be in no great danger) and contrary to expectation, dies ſuddenly; both theſe Aids which we have mentioned before, and all others, which the Medical Art has hitherto found out, ſignifying nothing, his Friends being wonderfully aſtoniſhed, who juſt before had great hopes of his recovery. The *Phyſician* will labour earneſtly to vanquiſh this ſudden *Impetus* of the Diſeaſe, when before he has done all he could to prevent it; in order to which, it muſt ſeriouſly be conſidered, that the adventitious Feaver, which on the *eleventh day* ſeizes thoſe that have the *Flux-Pox*, is a Diſeaſe quite different both from the *Small-Pox*, and that Feaver which either preceded the eruption of them, or is ſometimes occaſioned by the inflammation of the *Phlegmons*, on the firſt days: for 'tis no other than a *Putrid Feaver* properly ſo call'd, taking its riſe from putrifying Particles contaminated by the Puſtules, now come to maturity, and as I ſaid, ſuck'd again into the bloud; by whoſe noxious and inimical quality to Nature, the Patient is at the ſame time poyſoned, and moleſted with the worſt of Feavers. Wherefore every prudent man will ſuppoſe, that onely thoſe things are proper Remedies in this caſe, which are moſt powerful in ſubduing this Secundary Feaver, which I call *Putrid*; but nothing does this buſineſs more efficaciouſly, than large bleeding, by which means the vicious Particles that are the *Fomes* of the Diſeaſe, are baniſhed from the bloud. Neither does the *Small-Pox*, if I am able to judge, conſidering the ſtate they are now in, any whit oppoſe this practice; for the Puſtules can't be ſtruck in by any means: for if the Patient ſhould die at this time of the Diſeaſe, and

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the body laid in the cold Earth; yet the Puſtules being cruſted ſo hard, could neither retreat within the skin, nor be leſſened in bulk; and truly we have not not now to do with the *Small-Pox*, but wholly with another Diſeaſe, to wit, a *Putrid Feaver*. And for theſe reaſons I have uſed ſucceſsfully the following method, which I have found ſince I publiſhed my laſt Obſervations of the *Small-Pox*; and truly except this, I know no other, neither can I imagine by what means the Patient can be ſo certainly reliev'd: therefore when he is reduced to ſuch ſtraights, that by reaſon of the unuſual violence of the Symptoms, he ſeems juſt about to expire, unleſs he be preſently relieved, in this caſe, I ſay, whether it be the *eleventh day*, or ſome other after it, *ten or twelve ounces of blood* is preſently to be taken away from that arm in which the Puſtules being feweſt, the vein is moſt commodiouſly open'd: for though *Paregorick*s, and the keeping from Bed adays, may ſuffice without *Phlebotomy*, at the beginning of the Diſeaſe, to quell the fury & Paroxiſm which moſt commonly invades in the evening, yet in theſe days of the Secundary Feaver, we can't ſafely truſt in any thing elſe but large bleeding, by which alone, the fury, at this time raging, may be ſafely quieted: At evening an Anodine is to be taken, as before, in a large doſe, *(to which we now flie as to a Sanctuary)* and ſo afterwards morning and evening, and ſometimes oftener: for we muſt diligently obſerve, that in ſome the fury is ſo hightened above meaſure, that even a very large doſe of the Anodine cannot tame, nor indeed ſtop its violence, before the ſpace of twelve hours; in which caſe 'tis abſolutely neceſſary, that the ſaid doſe be repeated every eighth hour.

And whereas it often happens at the latter end of the Diſeaſe, partly from the nature of it, and partly from the great force of the Anodines, whoſe help the method of Cure plainly required, that the Patient's body is ſo bound that then he is almoſt ſuffocated, and the Feaver is ſo hightened that he is in a deſperate condition; in this difficulty we muſt uſe a ſutable Remedy: and the caſe ſtanding thus, there is much leſs danger to the Patient in taking a *Lenitive Purge*, than from the Feaver, ſo much heightned by the retention of the Excrements. I have preſcrib'd very ſucceſsfully, *Two ounces of Lenitive Electuary diſſolv'd in four ounces of ſome ſmall diſtill'd water*; *for inſtance, of Cichory, or aq. Lactis Alexiteria*: which draught, though it may not operate ſo ſoon as it's wont, by reaſon the Belly is uſually bound in this Diſeaſe, as alſo on the account of the long uſe of Hypnoticks, yet if it be given in the morning, it moſt commonly works before night;

but

but if it does not, yet the Paregorick is to be given in the evening; and indeed ſooner, notwithſtanding the Purge, if great inquietude, or ſome conſiderable ſickneſs threaten danger, leſt the Patient, being deſtitute of this help, dies while we wait for the working of the Medicine. Neither will the Patient receive any damage from ſo gentle a Cathartick, if it do not work at all. If therefore it don't anſwer your deſires the firſt day, let it be repeated the day following, which aſſiſting the former doſe, ſeldom fails the Phyſician. But if he ſuppoſe that it has purg'd away ſo much of the filth on the firſt day, as is ſufficient for the preſent, and the Patient begins to be better afterwards, the other doſe may be deferr'd to another time. And after this manner, both bleeding and purging may be repeated by intervals, as the condition of the *Feaver*, and the reſtleſneſs of the Patient ſeem to require them, till at length he is out of danger: But as to Purging, I deſire it may be ſeriouſly minded, (leſt the mentioning of it ſhould do much more hurt than good) that the Patient is not to be purg'd, till the latter end of the Diſeaſe, to wit, till the *thirteenth day*, or after; nor then, unleſs the bloud were diminiſh'd at the time when the Secundary Feaver invaded.

Before I conclude, I will add this, to wit, as often as I preſcribe ſome drops of *Liquid Laudanum*, I mean that *Laudanum* of my own diſcription, the preparation of which, is to be had in my Book of *Acute Diſeaſes*, in the Chapter of a *Dyſentery*; and I would have that *Diacodium* which is made of ℥xiv. of the heads of white Poppies, well dry'd, and (after maceration for twenty four hours, in eight pints of Fountain-water) ſufficiently boyl'd, then very ſtrongly expreſs'd, and to the ſtrain'd Liquor are added twenty four ounces of Sugar; and afterwards 'tis boyl'd to a Syrup: for I judge theſe two Preparations to be the beſt of their kind, eſpecially the *Diacodium*, whereof one ounce is more efficacious than two of the other; in which the Poppie-heads are us'd in a manner green; the Liquor is not ſo ſtrongly expreſs'd; and inſtead of the black, the heads of Erratic Poppies, which have little virtue in them, take up ſo great a part. Therefore when I am not well ſatisfied concerning the ſtrength of one or the other of theſe Paregoricks, inſtead of both, I uſe to preſcribe a grain and a half, or two grains of ſollid *London Laudanum*, diſſolv'd in a proper water; and ſo by this means I ſecure my ſelf and Patient from any miſtake.

FINIS.

COLLECTIONS OF Acute Diseases.

CHAP. I.

Of the Regular Small-Pox, *in the Years* 1667, 68, *and part of* 69.

IN those Years the Small-Pox are *epidemical*, if they be also regular and gentle; they begin about the Vernal Æquinox, *i. e.* the Tenth of *March*, as these did of which we now Treat; but when they do not onely spread *epidemically*, but are also irregular, and of a more dangerous sort, they break out sometimes more early, to wit, in *January*; infecting whole Families, and sparing none of what Age soever they be, if they have not had this Disease already: neither are they excepted that have had a Bastard Small-Pox before. There are two sorts of them, (as of the Small-Pox that invade in all years) for either they are *distinct*, or *confluent*; which though they differ not essentially as they say, yet by some remarkable symptoms which attend

one ſort, and not the other, it's no hard matter to diſtinguiſh them.

The *diſtinct* begin with a ſhivering and coldneſs, which is preſently follow'd with exceſſive heat, a violent pain in the Head and Back, vomiting, a great propenſity to *ſweat*, (I mean in grown perſons; for I never yet obſerv'd any ſuch diſpoſition in Children, either before or after they come out) a pain at the cavity of the Breaſt, beneath the Region of the Heart, if it be preſt with the hand, dulneſs and ſleepineſs, eſpecially in Children, and ſometimes *Convulſive Fits*: And if theſe happen to them that have all their Teeth, I reckon the Small-Pox are at hand, which moſt commonly coming out a few hours after, ſufficiently anſwer the Prognoſtication. For inſtance, if the Child has a Convulſive Fit in the evening, as it uſually happens, the Small-Pox appear the next morning: And moreover, I have very often obſerv'd, that when they come immediately after theſe Fits, they riſe in large *puſtules*, and are mild and favourable, and ſeldom flux: And theſe for the moſt part were the ſymptoms which accompanied this Diſeaſe at its beginning, and preceded the *eruption* of the *puſtules*. But here 'tis proper to acquaint you, that ſometimes it happened ſo, that in a looſer texture of the Bloud, which is eaſily chang'd, the courſe of *ſeparation* was paſſed over gradually, without any violent ſickneſs, before the *expulſion* of the matter diſcover'd it ſelf by the *eruption* of the *puſtules*.

The *diſtinct* Small-Pox uſually come out *on the fourth day* incluſively, and ſometimes a little later, but rarely before; at which time for the moſt part, the ſymptoms are very much abated, or totally va-

niſh,

niſh, and the *Patient* thinks himſelf very well, onely grown people are ſo diſpos'd to *ſweat*, that they can ſcarce be kept from it, though they have little or no cloaths upon them; which diſpoſition does not leave them, till the *puſtules* begin to ripen, and then it vaniſhes of its own accord. The *eruption* is after this manner: firſt, pimples as big as ſmall pins heads here and there ſhow themſelves, and firſt of all in the face, or neck and breaſt, and afterwards in the whole body. At this time, the Jaws are affected with a pain that increaſes as the *puſtules* riſe, which growing daily bigger and higher, inflame the neighbouring skin and fleſh.

For about the *eighth day*, from the firſt approach of the ſickneſs, (which I always diligently obſerve in this Diſeaſe) the ſpaces between, that before were ſomewhat white, now begin to be red and ſwell'd, more or leſs, according to the number of the *puſtules*, with a tenſive and launcing pain of thoſe parts; which increaſing hourly, occaſions the *inflamation* and *ſwelling* above-mention'd; ſo that in the progreſs of this Diſtemper, the Eye-lids are ſo fill'd up and extended, that the *Patient* is ſometimes depriv'd of ſight. And when they are thus tumified, they ſhine and are like a bladder blown up; and if a greater number of *puſtules* beſiege the eyes at the firſt *eruption*, they ſooner retire to their dark manſions. Next after the face, the hands and fingers ſwell more or leſs, according to the number of the *puſtules*. The *puſtules* that were ſmooth and red till this day, are now grown rough, and ſomewhat white, which is indeed the firſt ſign of their coming to *maturity*. Moreover, they caſt out by degrees a certain yellowiſh matter, in colour like a Honey-comb: and

the *inflamation* of the face and hands, when 'tis at height, cauſes a very florid colour in the ſpaces between the Small-Pox, not unlike a Damask-Roſe; and truly, the milder and more genuine the Small-Pox are, ſo much the more does the *puſtules* and the skin between, repreſent to the life the colour before deſcribed: And as the *puſtules* in the face grow rougher and yellower as they ripen'd, ſo on the contrary thoſe on the hands, and other parts of the body, daily appear'd ſmoother and whiter.

On the *eleventh day*, the *tumour* and *inflamation* of the face, manifeſtly diminiſh, and the *puſtules* of the face and body, having arriv'd at their maturity and juſt magnitude (which in theſe years equall'd a large Pea) dry away and fall off, and in this ſort of Small-Pox, totally vaniſh on the *fourteenth* or *fifteenth day*; but the *puſtules* of the hands are many times more obſtinate, for being freſh and white, they ſtay a day or two behind the other; and whereas thoſe of the face and body ſcale off, theſe break and run away. *Scurfie ſcales* ſucceed the *puſtules* of the face, and ſometimes pock-holes follow them; for when the *puſtules* firſt fall off, there is no inequality to be perceiv'd in the skin; but after the *ſcales*, the pits appear, and are to be ſeen a long time after the Patients well; yet the *diſtinct* Small-Pox ſeldom leave any marks behind, and they almoſt were all that *pitted*, which invaded the laſt ſix Months of the year; for thoſe that preceded them, made no impreſſion on the skin, unleſs they *flux'd*, which we ſhall Treat of hereafter. Through the whole courſe of this Diſeaſe, the *Patient* was either bound altogether, or went to ſtool very ſeldom. And ſo much for the *diſtinct* Small-Pox.

That

That ſort of Small-Pox which we call the *Flux*, has the ſame ſymptoms with the *Diſtinct*, onely they are more violent; the ſickneſs, the vomiting, the Feaver, and the reſtleſneſs rage more cruelly, by which ſigns they are known to an Acute *Phyſician* before they come out; yet the *ſick* is not ſo apt to *ſweat* in this ſort, as in the other above deſcrib'd; and where there is a great inclination to it, it moſt commonly ſignifies, that the Small-Pox which are coming out, will not *flux*: Moreover, a *looſneſs* ſometimes precedes the *eruption*, and continues a day or two after it, which I never obſerv'd in the *Diſtinct* Small-Pox.

This ſort comes out generally on the *third day*, ſometimes before, ſcarce ever after it; whereas the *Diſtinct* ſhow themſelves the very *fourth day* incluſively, from the firſt being taken, or after, very ſeldom before; and by how much ſooner they come out before the *fourth day*, ſo much more will they *flux*: And though to ſpeak in general, the *Flux*-Pox ſcarce ever tarry till the *fourth day*, yet it may ſo happen, though very rarely, that the *eruption* may be deferr'd to the *fourth* or *fifth*, by reaſon of ſome grievous ſymptom which afflicts the *Patient* before the *eruption*, as a moſt violent pain, ſometimes in the Region of the Loins like a fit of the Stone, ſometimes in the Side like a *Pleuriſie*, ſometimes in the Limbs like a *Rhumatiſm*; laſtly, in the Stomach with violent ſickneſs and vomiting. In theſe caſes, I have obſerv'd the Small-Pox to come out later than ordinary, becauſe they were reſtrain'd and hinder'd by the extream violence of the ſaid ſymptoms; which ſymptoms being more vehement than is uſual, when they lead the Van, plainly indi-

cate to me, that the following Small-Pox will be of the *confluent* kind, and not without danger.

But in the next place I muſt acquaint you, that though in the *Diſtinct* Small-Pox, the ſymptoms that accompany the beginning of this Diſeaſe, ceaſe (as I ſaid before) immediately after the *eruption*, yet 'tis quite different in the *Flux*; for the Feaver, and other ſymptoms, moleſt the *ſick* many days after the coming out of the *puſtules*. This ſort comes forth ſometimes like an *Eryſipelas*, ſometimes like the *Meaſles*; and as to the outward appearance, they can't be diſtinguiſht by any but thoſe that are very converſant in this Diſtemper: Yet he that ſhall diligently conſider the great difference, as to the time of *eruption*, in theſe Diſeaſes, and other circumſtances, which he may gather from the Hiſtory of each of them, will eaſily be able to diſtinguiſh them: as the Diſeaſe increaſes theſe don't riſe ſo high as the *diſtinct*, eſpecially thoſe in the face, but being mutually intangled one with another, firſt they repreſent a red bladder that covers the whole face, which they ſooner tumifie than the *diſtinct* kind are wont to do; and afterwards they are like a white skin, glew'd as it were to the face, which does not riſe much higher than the common ſuperficies of the skin. After the *eighth day*, the white skin by degrees grows daily rougher, and begins to be chang'd into a duskiſh colour, not a yellow, as in the other ſort. The roughneſs and colour of the skin increaſes daily, till at length it falls off in large *ſcales*; but if the Diſeaſe has been very ſevere, it does not *ſcale* in ſome places of the face, till after the *one and twentieth day*; and the ſeverer the Small-Pox are, ſo much the more do the *puſtules*, as they ripen,

ripen, incline to a duskiſh colour; and they are the longer a going away, if they are left to their own *genius*: On the contrary, the leſs they *flux*, ſo much the more do they wax yellow, and the ſooner they go off. When firſt the ſcabby skin that covers the whole face, ſcales away, it leaves no ruggedneſs behind, but preſently *ſcurfie ſcales* ſucceed it, that are indeed very corroſive, which don't onely pit, as the *diſtinct* Small-Pox uſe to do, but imprint alſo *filthy ſcars* on the face: And if the *Flux*-Pox have been very violent, the skin of the ſhoulders and back is alſo ſometimes mark'd, as would appear if they were naked and expos'd to ſight.

We muſt take notice, that this Diſeaſe is not to be eſteemed dangerous, becauſe the body is full of the Small-Pox, but by reaſon of the number of them in the face; for if that be very full, though there be few, and thoſe very *diſtinct*, in the reſt of the body, yet the *ſick* is in as much danger, as if every Member was crouded with them; and on the contrary, though the Trunk and Members are very full, if there be but few in the face, there's leſs danger: And what has been ſaid of their number, may likewiſe be affirm'd of the kind of them, for the face plainly indicates, whether they are mild or otherwiſe.

I have always obſerv'd, that in the *Flux* the *puſtules* of the hands and feet, were larger than thoſe of the body, and that they were leſs and leſs the nearer they approached to the Trunk. And ſo much for the *puſtules*.

There are two other ſymptoms that attend the *Flux*-Pox, which are as conſiderable as the *puſtules*, or *ſwelling*, or any other of the afore-mentioned;

to wit, *ſalivation* in grown people, and a *looſneſs* in Children: The firſt of theſe is ſo perpetual a concomitant, that I never knew but one, that had the *confluent* kind, and was free from *ſalivation*; but the latter, to wit, a *looſneſs*, does not ſo certainly vex Children that have this ſort: But whether provident Nature has therefore ſubſtituted theſe evacuations, becauſe in this low and ſmall ſort, the morbifick matter, can't be ſo fully diſcharg'd, as in the larger and higher *puſtules* of the *diſtinct*, I don't determine; for I onely write a Hiſtory, and do not pretend to ſolve Problems: This I certainly know, that they did not onely moſt commonly accompany the *confluent* Small-Pox, but evacuation by them, is as neceſſary as either the *puſtules* or *ſwelling* of the face and hands: ſometimes *ſalivation* diſcovers it ſelf at their firſt coming out, ſometimes not till a day or two after: firſt the matter is thin, and eaſily ſpit up, ſo that the *ſick* foul a great many cloaths in a nights time, and truly 'tis not much unlike a Mercurial *Salivation*, onely it does not ſtink ſo much; but moſt commonly about the *eleventh day* it's more clammy, ſo that 'tis difficultly hauk'd up: the *ſick* is thirſty, and now and then coughs as he drinks, and the Liquor flies out of his noſtrils: and after this day, *ſalivation* moſt commonly ceaſes, though ſometimes (but rarely) after it has ceas'd a day or two, it returns again, as the *tumour* of the face, together with the *ſalivation*, begins to decline on the *eleventh day*, ſo at the ſame time, inſtead of it, the hands are wont to *ſwell*, or ought to do ſo.

A *looſneſs* does not invade Children, ſo ſoon as *ſpitting* does grown people; but at what time ſoever it

it comes, if it be not ſtopt by art, it continues through the whole courſe of the Diſeaſe.

In both kinds of Small-Pox, the Feaver is higheſt from the beginning to the *eruption*; after which, it ceaſes in a manner, till the *puſtules* begin to ripen, and afterwards it totally vaniſhes.

I have always obſerv'd, that when the Diſeaſe was violent, the *ſick* had, as it were, a *Paroxiſm* in the evening, and then the ſymptoms raged more cruelly.

And now I have given you an exact account of this ſort of Small-Pox, as 'tis of its own nature, and of the true and natural *phænomena* of it: In the next place I will Treat of the irregular ſymptoms that happen in this Diſeaſe, when 'tis unskilfully handled.

'Tis to be noted therefore, that the irregular ſymptoms that occur on the *eighth day* in the *Diſtinct* Small-Pox, and thoſe that happen on the *eleventh* in the *Flux*, (alway reckoning from the firſt approach of the Diſeaſe) very much conduce either to the life or death of the *Patient*; and therefore they ought to be exactly weigh'd: for 'tis manifeſt, that the greateſt part of thoſe that die of either ſort, die on thoſe days above-mention'd; for he that has the *Diſtinct* Small-Pox, hopes all is well if he *ſweat* very freely at firſt, (which, as we ſaid before, is common to grown people) for he believes, that by this means the venom of the Diſeaſe will be expell'd through the pores, and therefore thinks it highly reaſonable to promote the *ſweat*, as much as poſſibly he can, by *Cordials and a hot Regimen*: And he is the more encourag'd to proceed in this method, becauſe at firſt he fancies ſome relief by it; and beſides, 'tis agree-

able

able to the erroneous opinion of his *Nurſe*. But at length thoſe Particles being eliminated by *ſweat*, which ſhould have ſerv'd to elevate the *puſtules*, and to ſwell the face, on the *eighth day* the face, which ought to have been ſwell'd and inflam'd between the *puſtules*, on the contrary appears flacid and white, yet the *puſtules* continue red and elevated, even when the *Patient* is dead; and the *ſweat* which flow'd freely to this day, now ceaſes of a ſudden of its own accord, neither can it be rais'd again by the hotteſt *Cordials*: the *Patient* is taken light-headed of a ſudden, with anxeity, violent ſickneſs, and reſtleſneſs; he makes water often, but a little at a time, and in the ſpace of a very few hours, takes leave of his friends, and repairs to his long home. But here we muſt take notice, that if the Small-Pox are few, if it be Winter, or if the *Patient* be aged, or if *Phlebotomy* has been uſed, then this hot method, of which we have now diſcourſed, does not ſo certainly hinder the *ſwelling* of the face; neither is it ſo deſtructive, as when the Small-Pox or thick, or when 'tis Spring or Summer, or the *Patient* is in the flower of his Age, and has not been blouded.

But in the *Flux*, the *ſick* is in greateſt danger (and moſt commonly dies) on the *eleventh day*; for the *ſalivation* which hitherto preſerv'd the *Patient*, is wont to ceaſe of its own accord at this time; therefore, unleſs the *ſwelling* of the face perſiſt a little longer, and that of the hands now manifeſtly beginning, ſupplies its place, the *ſick* muſt neceſſarily periſh; for 'tis to be conſider'd, that in this ſort the *puſtules* being ſo very ſmall, not onely *ſalivation*, but the *ſwelling* of the hands and face is likewiſe abſolutely requiſite, for the diſcharge of the morbifick matter;

matter; and if either of them be abſent, or recede before their due time, the *Patient* is preſently dying: But it happens too too often in this hot Diſeaſe, that the *craſis* of the Bloud being weaken'd and broke by an over-hot *Regimen*, and being ſo highly inflam'd, that 'tis no longer able leiſurely to exterminate the inflamatory Particles, (to ſay nothing at preſent of thoſe miſchiefs that are occaſion'd by *ſweats* unſeaſonably forced) ſo that either the face or hands don't ſwell at all, or the tumour vaniſhes with the *ſalivation*; for though the *ſwelling* of the face ought to abate a little on this day, yet it ſhould not totally diſappear till a day or two after, the *tumour* of the hands in the mean while increaſing; than which, as there is no ſurer ſign of recovery, ſo the contrary certainly indicates imminent danger. But however it be, the matter of the *ſalivation*, which was crude and thin and eaſily hauk'd up till this day, is now ſo viſcid and tough, that the *ſick* is in danger of being choak'd, and his drink is like to ſtrangle him, ſo that 'tis forced back through his noſtrils with a violent cough: he is hoarſe, and ſeiz'd with a great dulneſs, being wholly oppreſs'd by the violence of the Diſeaſe, and for the moſt part dies in ſuch an agony on the *eleventh day*, as I ſaid before.

There are yet other ſymptoms that happen at any time of the Diſeaſe, and belong as well to the *Diſtinct* Small-Pox as the *Flux*.

For inſtance, a *Phrenitis* ſometimes ſeizes the *ſick*, by reaſon of too great an *ebullition* of the Bloud; and he is ſo unable to bear the heat, that he endeavours with all his might to free himſelf from thoſe that confine him to his *bed*. And ſometimes the ſame

ſame cauſe produces a differing, or rather contrary effect, to wit, a *Coma*; ſo that the *Patient* ſcarce ever wakes, unleſs he be continually ſtir'd up.

And ſometimes alſo in this Diſeaſe, in like manner as in the Plague (the texture of the Bloud being looſned by the violence of the *inflamation*) *purple* ſpots appear among the *puſtules*, and are moſt commonly the fore-runners of Death: This is moſt frequent where the conſtitution of the Air favours moſt this epidemical Diſeaſe: ſometimes ſmall black ſpots ſcarce ſo big as pins heads, flat in the middle, ſhow themſelves at the top of the *puſtules* in divers places; and as they take their riſe from too great heat, ſo at length by the help of a temperate *Regimen*, they acquire a brown, and afterwards by little and little, a yellowiſh colour, which properly belongs to the genuine and regular Small-Pox; and this is very manifeſt to thoſe that are converſant in this Diſeaſe, in which all the ſymptoms are ſo much the more gentle, by how much the more the *puſtules*, when they are ripe, repreſent the foreſaid colour.

Moreover, the Bloud of young people, and of thoſe that are in the *flower of their Age*, rages ſometimes ſo violently, and is ſo mightily inflam'd (eſpecially if they have debauch'd themſelves with Wine, or other ſpiritous Liquors) that it breaks out of the Arteries into the Bladder; and ſo is evacuated by the urinary paſſages: And indeed, there is ſcarce a worſer ſymptom than a *bloudy Urine*. In the whole tragedy of this Diſeaſe, and ſometimes from the ſame cauſe, though ſeldomer, bloud is caſt up from the Lungs. Both theſe *Hemorrhages* happen moſt commonly at the beginning of the Diſeaſe, before the

puſtules

puſtules come out; or if they do appear in ſome places, yet in moſt other parts they lie hid thick under the skin, and are of that kind which would *flux* moſt, unleſs this ſymptom kill the *Patient*, and ſo put an end to the Diſeaſe.

Sometimes alſo there is a total ſuppreſſion of the *Urine*, eſpecially in young men, at the ſtate or declination of the *diſtinct* ſort. There are alſo other ſymptoms, that ſometimes ariſe from a cauſe contrary to thoſe above-mention'd, to wit, when the *Patient* has been injur'd by violent cold, or exceſſive *bleeding* without reaſon; or by being over-purg'd, the *puſtules* ſometimes flat of a ſudden, and a *looſneſs* ſupervenes, ſo that the *Patient* (if he be *adult*, as we hinted before) is in great danger; for the *variolous* matter being ſtruck in, Nature is altogether unable to exterminate it (as ſhe ought) by the pores of the skin: Moreover, the *tumour* of the face and hands is repell'd upon this account, which is as much for the ſafety of the *Patient*, as the very *eruption* of the *puſtules*, unleſs they are very few.

But thoſe ſymptoms that proceed from taking *cold*, very rarely occur, for what thoſe do that are occaſion'd by too hot a *Regimen*, for whereas this Diſeaſe is deſervedly reckon'd amongſt the hotteſt, therefore an errour on this hand, is much leſs than on the other.

I ingeniouſly acknowledge, that by reaſon of a defect in the Underſtanding, which is common to me and the reſt of mankind, I know not the *eſſence* of this Diſeaſe; but the above-mention'd ſymptoms being ſeriouſly conſider'd, ſeem to *indicate*, that 'tis an *inflamation*, ſpecifically diſtinct from other *inflamations* of the bloud, and other humours; in removing

ving which, 'tis Nature's buſineſs for two or three of the firſt days, to digeſt and concoct the inflam'd Particles; which afterwards being diſcharg'd into the habit of the body, ſhe ſtill ripens, and at length expels out of her territories, in the form of little *abceſſes*. Wherefore, that the method of Cure may be built upon ſome foundation, we muſt take notice of two different ſeaſons in this Diſeaſe, the one of *Separation*, the other of *Expulſion*. The firſt for the moſt part is paſt through with a febrile *ebullition*, and is wont to be finiſh'd in the firſt three or four days; in which time, Nature is buſied in gathering together the inflamatory Particles which moleſt the Bloud, and in thruſting them out to the carnous parts: the Bloud by this means is now quieted, and *Separation* being thus finiſh'd by the help of the *ebullition* in the Bloud, *Expulſion* now takes place, which is perform'd all the reſt of the time of the Diſeaſe, by means of theſe little *abceſſes* in the fleſh; for as they don't differ from the nature of *abceſſes* as to their outward appearance, ſo they run through the ſame ſtate of *crudity*, *maturation*, and dry up as others do; all which if they perform aright, things go well, for the chiefeſt part of the Cure depends on theſe. And truly, this laſt buſineſs requires ſo much more time than the former of *Separation*, becauſe that was tranſacted in a thin and fluid body, and, as I may ſay, in Nature's *boſom*; whereas the latter is perform'd in a denſe and thick ſubſtance, and more remote from the Fountain of Life.

Theſe things being premiſed, theſe Indications ariſe: Firſt, that ſuch an equality be kept in the *ebullition* of the Bloud, that it may not by exceſſive violence perform *ſeparation* too haſtily, nor yet by too

too torpid a motion retard the ſame, or not perform it ſufficiently. Secondly, that the *abceſſes* or *puſtules* may be kept up with the greateſt care, that as they run over their due times, they may at length wholly carry off the matter contain'd in them, and that they may alſo fade away.

As to the firſt *Indication*, we muſt be ſollicitouſly careful, eſpecially at this time, that the *ebullition* riſe not too high, either by heaping too many *cloaths* on, or from the air of the place where the *Patient* lies being over-heated by the fire, or by the uſe of hot Medicines and *Cordials*; and we muſt eſpecially beware of theſe things, if the *Patient* be in the *flower of his Age*, or have his Bloud too much exalted by generous Liquors, or if it be the Spring-time, or but the beginning of Summer; for hence it would ſo fall out, that *ſeparation* which ought to be perform'd leiſurely, ſo as it may more opportunely perform an univerſal *deſpumation*, would be precipitated, and ſo either not a ſufficient number of Particles be gathered, or (as it may chance to happen) ſome Particles may be condemn'd to *ſecretion*, which Nature otherwiſe would not have them undergo, but that being forc'd beyond her bounds, ſhe creates this miſchief to her ſelf: for when they are ſeparated, which are not ſo fit for *ſeparation*, the motion of others that have an inclination to it, is hindred by their mixing together, and ſo are rendred leſs fit for *expulſion*. To me indeed it ſeems agreeable to reaſon, that the longer Nature is in working and perfecting *ſeparation*, ſo the *ebullition* be not quite torpid, ſo much more certainly and univerſally the *ſeparation* is perform'd; and upon its being ſo finiſhed, 'tis neceſſary that the ſucceſs of the following Cure muſt

muſt eſpecially depend, as from the contrary method the event of the buſineſs muſt be quite contrary; for from that hot *Regimen* no good comes, as from over-haſty fruit no advantage, ſeeing it frequently happens, that the *Patient* falls either downright into *Phrenſie* (or, which is worſe) great *ſweats* ariſe, whereby Particles not fit for *ſeparation*, nor anſwering the nature of *pus* (which very *pus* notwithſtanding is the genuine product of this *ſeparation*) are eliminated, or the Small-Pox being too much forc'd out by giving *Cordials*, and by a *hot Regimen*, run all into one; a foul ſpectacle, and one that threatens a ſad event. And theſe and the like ſymptoms, are uſually occaſion'd by theſe errours; whereas I never obſerv'd any miſchief from the other method; for Nature left to her ſelf, does her work in her own time, and ſeparates and then expels the matter in the right way and manner; ſo that (in the *younger ſort*, eſpecially in thoſe of a brisk temper) ſhe needs not our help, being furniſh'd with ſtrength ſufficient of her own: for neither have I ſeen or heard of any, that miſcarried becauſe the Small-Pox came not out at firſt, though too too many have periſh'd, in whom the Small-Pox appear'd at firſt laudibly; but afterwards upon ſtriking in of the *puſtules*, have fallen before they were ripe.

And as 'tis unadvis'd and hazardous, to advance too high the *ebullition* once begun, either by means of a *hot Regimen*, or by *Cordials*; ſo on the contrary, there is no leſs danger in diminiſhing the ſame by *Vomits*, *Clyſters*, *Purges*, or the like, ſeeing by this means the proper *ſecretion* of the ſeparable Particles is much hinder'd, though that vulgar Argument

ment which men uſe againſt *bleeding*, and other *evacuations* (namely, That we muſt not move the humours from the Circumference to the Center, ſince Nature ſeems to affect the contrary in this Diſeaſe) be of no force at all, becauſe upon uſing theſe means, a quite contrary effect has often been obſerv'd to follow; to wit, a ſudden *eruption* of the Small-Pox; yet there are other Reaſons in readineſs, which ſtrongly perſwade, that if by any means it may be avoided, we meddle not with this practiſe (for briefly to touch upon the chief of them) by theſe *evacuations*, not onely the *ebullition* is too much hindred, by means whereof the Particles to be *diſpumated*, ought accurately to be ſeparated, but that alſo is ſubſtracted, which ſhould continually as it were afford fuel to the *ſecretion* begun; whence it often happens, that the Small-Pox coming out at firſt with a laudable progreſs (and perhaps ſo much the better, becauſe the ſaid *evacuation* preceded) do a little after ſtrike in, and flatten of a ſudden; and for this reaſon chiefly, becauſe there wants matter to follow that which went before, and to bring up the reer. Notwithſtanding what has been ſaid, if there be the leaſt ſuſpicion, that the Small-Pox which are a coming out will *flux*, 'twill be very advantageous, not onely preſently to *bleed*, but alſo to give a *Vomit*, for reaſons to be mention'd at large in another place.

As to the ſecond *Indication*, which concerns the time of *expulſion*, at which time the ſeparated matter is expell'd by the help of the *puſtules*, we muſt take care that they be duly kept up, ſo that they may orderly attain their appointed period.

And as we have ſufficiently demonſtrated, how very dangerous it is for the *Patient* to be kept overhot in the time of the *ſecretion*, when there is a Feaver, and the *puſtules* ſcarce yet appear; ſo alſo is there no leſs danger, if the ſame be done at any time of the Diſeaſe, and eſpecially at that time which is towards the beginning of *expulſion*, while the *puſtules* are yet crude; for though the Bloud be in a great meaſure free from inteſtine tumult, by reaſon the *ſeparation* is finiſhed, and the matter diſcharg'd to the fleſhy part, yet it being at preſent tender and young, and having ſcarce got induction into a new ſtate and texture, its apt to ſuffer, and to be eaſily affected by immoderate heat coming from all parts; and ſo being irritated, it takes fire upon the leaſt occaſion, and is inclinable to a new *ebullition*, which does not as the former endeavour to promote *ſeparation* (for we ſuppoſe that already finiſh'd) but inſtead thereof, it not onely heightens the above-mention'd ſymptoms, but diſturbs *expulſion* begun by the *puſtules*, and does harm by exagitating the contain'd matter; either therefore the Particles now ſeparated and left in the habit of the body, being hurried away by the violent and urapid courſe of the boiling Bloud, are drawn again into it's maſe, or the fleſhy parts being heated beyond the degree due to *ſeparation*, do not ſo well perform it; or laſtly, perhaps upon the coming of this new ſickneſs, the œconomy of the Bloud, and tone of the Fleſh is perverted, ſo that it cannot overcome the matter expell'd, and concoct it after the uſual manner of *abceſſes*.

But we muſt not be ſo intent upon preventing too great an *ebullition* in the Bloud, as to hinder the *eruption* of the *puſtules*, by expoſing the *Patient* to the in-

injuries of the cold. The degree of heat moſt proper to promotetheir *expulſion*, muſt be natural, and ſuch as is agreeable to the temper of the carnous parts; and whatſoever exceeds, or comes ſhort of this, is dangerous on either hand.

Now it manifeſtly appears from what has been ſaid, that this Diſeaſe, and alſo the method of Cure accommodated to it, ſtands on very ſlippery grounds; and I dare boldly affirm, that his Reputation will be often queſtion'd, who frequently applies himſelf to the cure of it; for not onely the vulgar are ready to ſay, they are *phyſick*'d to death, but Phyſicians themſelves baſely take occaſion from hence to calumniate, and eaſily wheedle the ignorant into an ill opinion, that by this means they may gain the more eſteem, and raiſe themſelves by ruining others, which is very much below a man of Learing, and indeed an honeſt ordinary Mechanick abhors ſuch practices. Moreover, hence we may obſerve, (which is leſs ſtrange) that over-officious Nurſes, are moſt commonly very unſucceſsful in this Diſeaſe; for 'tis difficult, and above the reach of ordinary women, to find out the degree of heat requiſite in this caſe, eſpecially when the ſeaſon of the year, the age of the *Patient*, and his manner of living, and the like, are to be weighed at once, which truly require a prudent and skilful *Phyſician*.

If the *puſtules* chance to ſtrike in, or the *ſwelling* of the face and hands fall upon bleeding unſeaſonably, or getting of cold, we muſt uſe *Cordials*; but we muſt have a care of being too laviſh in giving them; for though you have taken away Bloud, yet it may ſo fall out, that while you are afraid of loſs of ſtrength thereby, and ſo uſe *Cordials*, either ſtrong

ones, or often repeated, you cauſe a new *ebullition* on a ſudden, for the Bloud is as yet tender, and eaſily ſenſible of the ſtrength of a hot provocative; whence it comes to paſs, that often repeated *ebullitions* ariſe in the ſame, to which the *Patient*'s death may of better right be attributed, than to the fore-going bloud-letting. And ſo much ſhall ſuffice to be ſpoken in general, of thoſe things which may ſatisfie the firſt intentions.

The Cure. Now to return to the common road, and to come nearer practiſe: As ſoon as the ſigns of this Diſeaſe ſhow themſelves, I keep the *ſick* from the open Air, and forbid them the uſe of Wine and Fleſh; and I allow them Small-beer gently warm'd with a toaſt, for their ordinary drink, and now and then I permit them to drink as much of it as they will: I order them for their victuals Oat-meal and Barley-broath, and roaſted Apples, and other things which are neither too hot nor cold, nor too hard to be digeſted; neither do I much diſlike the ruſtick Diet, to wit, that they are fed with Milk, and roaſted Apples ſqueez'd into it, provided they uſe it moderately, and but now and then, and when 'tis warm'd: I forthwith prohibit a hotter *Regimen*, and the uſe of all manner of *Cardiac Medicines*, by which ſome raſhly endeavour to force the Small-Pox out, before the *fourth day*, which is the natural and proper time for their *eruption*; for I certainly know, that the ſlower they come out, the more univerſal will be the *ſeparation* of the *variolous* matter, and the better will they ripen; and the leſs danger will there be of its ſtriking in, whereas if they are driven out before their due time, the matter being as yet crude and indigeſted,

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is precipitated, and deceives our hopes, like over-hasty fruit; and besides, there is great danger by reason of this over-diligence, (especially in florid and hot Constitutions, whose active principles do more than enough supply the room of *Cordials*) least Nature being too much incited and forc'd, should over-run the whole body with the Small-Pox, and that by this over-haste, they should *flux*, which otherwise would have been a moderate *distinct* Pox. Moreover, the Small-Pox must not therefore immediately be forc'd out, as soon as any suspicion of this Disease arises, because forsooth the *Patient* is usually very sick and restless before their coming out; for there cannot so much as one instance be shown, that ever any one died, how grievous sick soever he was, because the Small-Pox came not presently out, or that Nature was wanting in forcing them out sooner or later, unless at any time she were hindred by too hot a *Regimen*, and *Cordials* unseasonably prescrib'd: For I have more than once observ'd in young people of a sanguine complexion, that a hot *Regimen*, and *Cordials*, given on purpose to force out the Small-Pox before their due time, have so little promoted their coming out, that one the contrary they have given a check to it; for the Bloud being heated by these means, and put into a more violent motion, than is fit to perform aright the *Separation* of the *variolous* matter, onely some certain tokens of the Disease show themselves, while the *pustules* lie within the skin, and don't raise themselves further, by what *Cordials* soever they are sollicited to it, till at length the Bloud being reduc'd to its moderate and due temper, that is, by allowing Small-beer, and taking off

part of that load of cloaths wherewith he was roasted, I have made a convenient way for the *pustules* to go out, and so I have put the *Patient* out of danger.

Nor have they any more reason on their side (if I am able to judge) who so obstinately confine the *Patient* to his bed, before the *fourth day*, provided he keep his Chamber, than they who over-early and unseasonably pour down *Cordials* for *bloudy Urine, purple Spots*, and other mortal symptoms, as above-said, come upon people in *the flower of their age*, meerly because they are too soon confin'd to their beds; but on the *fourth day* I commit the *sick* to his bed, and then if they come not out well, some gentle *Cordial* may be properly prescrib'd, at least for once, to drive out the *pustules*: Among the Medicines for this purpose, those they call *Paregoricks*, such as *liquid laudanum Diascordium*, &c. if they be mixt in a small quantity, with some proper *Cordial-waters*, excel the rest; for when these give a check to the boiling Bloud, Nature more seasonably and freely casts out the *morbifick* matter. But I would not advise that a *Cordial* should be used before this day, though there be a *Diarrhœa*, and that as it seems *indicate* the same; for though, as we mention'd before, a *looseness* does sometimes precede the *eruption* of the *Flux*-Pox, (which is occasion'd by inflamatory vapours, or humours emptied into the *Intestines*, from the mass of Bloud inrag'd and violently hurried the first days) yet Nature will be no more wanting in expelling these vapours of the *variolous* matter, (which being done, the *looseness* stops of its own accord) than she is wont to be in eliminating and casting forth of those vapours, which when they are inver-

inverted to the ſtomach at the beginning of the Diſeaſe, provoke vomiting.

But 'tis to be noted, that if I am call'd to a *ſtrong young man*, who has beſides given occaſion to the Diſeaſe by exceſſive drinking of Wine, or any ſpirituous Liquor whatever, I reckon it not ſufficient for the reſtraining the *ebullition* of the Bloud, that he abſtain from his bed and *Cordials*, unleſs, moreover, he be let bloud in the arm; but if this cannot be granted by reaſon of the prevailing prejudice of the vulgar, yet I think I ought at leaſt to urge *bleeding*; for when that *inflamation*, which the heat of the ſpirituous Liquor, impreſſes on the Bloud, is added to the intenſe heat that naturally attends this Diſeaſe: The Bloud ſo rages, that ſometimes by the duct of the veſſels, it breaks into the Bladder, or cauſes *purple ſpots*, and other ſuch ſymptoms, as through the whole courſe of the Diſeaſe, ſtand in the *Phyſician*'s way, and carry the *Patient* off. And ſo much for thoſe things which are to be perform'd before the *eruption* of the *puſtules*.

When the *puſtules* firſt come out, I then diligently conſider, whether they be of the *diſtinct* or *confluent* kind, becauſe they differ exceedingly one from the other, though they agree as to ſome ſymptoms: If therefore from the bigneſs and paucity of the *puſtules*, and the ſlowneſs of their coming out, and from the vaniſhing of ſickneſs, and other ſymptoms which tire the *Patient*, after the *eruption* of the *Flux*-Pox, it appear that they are the *diſtinct* ſort, I take care that the *ſick* be refreſh'd with Small-beer, Oat-meal, and Barley-grewel, *&c.* as above deſcrib'd; and if the Small-Pox be but few, and in Summer-time, and that very hot, I ſee no reaſon

why the *Patient* ſhould be kept ſtifled up in *bed*, and why he may not rather riſe a few hours every day, provided the inconveniencies of too much *cold* or *heat*, may be prevented by the place and cloathing; for when the *Patient* keeps up ſometimes from his *bed*, the Diſeaſe runs its courſe with leſs trouble, and in a ſhorter time, than if he had been continually faſtned to it; which not onely makes the ſickneſs more tedious, but increaſes the febrile heat, and when the bliſters riſe, cauſes a painful *inflamation*. But if either the cold ſeaſon of the year, or a large *eruption* of the *puſtules*, put the *Patient* under a neceſſity of keeping his bed continually, I take take care that he lie not hotter, nor with more cloaths on him, than when he was in health, and that he have a fire kindled only morning and evening, unleſs it be Winter, neither do I require that he ſhould be always fixt to one place, leſt he *ſweat*; which I confidently affirm, as well by reaſons above-mention'd, as by experience it ſelf, cannot be promoted without great danger.

When the Diſeaſe is going off, it's proper to give three or four ſpoonfuls of *Canary-Wine* hot, or ſome other temperate *Cordial*-medicine, becauſe the *eruption* of vapours that proceed from the matter now turn'd to *pus*, is hindred by the *puſtules*, which are at length grown cruſty and hard, and there is danger leſt the putrid exhalations return again into the maſs of Bloud, and truly now and not ſooner is the time for *Cordials*; at the ſame time alſo a little hotter and more *cordial* Diet may be allow'd; for inſtance, Sugar-ſops, and Oat-meal Caudle, and the like: Nor is there need of any other thing at all, that is, in the *diſtinct* and gentle ſort, if the *Patient* will

will but ſuffer himſelf to be treated moderately in this method and Diet, unleſs by chance *reſtleſneſs* or *watchings*, or other ſymptoms threatning a *Phrenſie*, ſhould now and then perſwade the uſe of a *Paregorick*. And this indeed is the true method of curing this ſort of Small-Pox, and which will prevail when I am dead, notwithſtanding the great prejudice men have taken againſt it, by reaſon of an erroneous Opinion; though I don't deny, but they that have been treated with a quite contrary *Regimen*, have recover'd; yet it muſt be acknowledg'd, (and 'tis truly to be lamented, if we conſider with our ſelves, that though this *diſtinct* kind are no way dangerous of their own nature) nevertheleſs many die, and many more alſo would yield to fate, but that they are either ſav'd by the cold ſeaſon wherein the Diſeaſe happens, or by bloud-letting (otherwiſe unneceſſary and uſeleſs) lately celebrated, upon which account, if either the obſtinacy of Friends, or diffidence of the *Patient*, hinder the foreſaid *Regimen*, I reckon it ſafeſt to let bloud, which indeed though of it ſelf it do hurt, (inaſmuch, that is, as it diſturbs and confounds *ſeparation*, and moreover ſubſtracts the ſuſtenance, deſign'd to keep up the *puſtules* and *ſwelling*) yet it makes compenſation for the hot *Regimen*, which will follow within a while, and therefore renders this method, which we ſhould not uſe but againſt our will, not ſo dangerous and doubtful.

By the way, it appears from what has been ſaid, why ſo few of the common people die of this Diſeaſe, compar'd with the Rich that are kill'd by it; which indeed can hardly be aſcrib'd to any other cauſe, than that by reaſon of their poverty and

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Country-way of living, they have ſcarce power to hurt themſelves, by a more accurate and delicate *Regimen*: but this Diſeaſe has deſtroy'd more of the vulgar, ſince they knew the uſe of *Mithridate Diaſcordium*, and of the *decoction* of *Hart-horn*, &c. than in Ages more unlearned, but far wiſer; for now there's ſcarce a houſe, wherein there is not a fooliſh pragmatical woman, who practiſes that Art to mans deſtruction, which ſhe never learn'd. And ſo much for the Cure of the *diſtinct* Small-Pox.

But if the Small-Pox *flux*, the caſe is very hazardous; for I reckon this ſort is no leſs different from the other, than the *Plague* is from this; though among the vulgar, who take names and words for things, the cure of both is ſaid to be the ſame, in this ſort of Diſeaſe. Since it is the product of a more intenſe *inflamation* of the Bloud, greater care alſo muſt be taken, that the *Patient* be not heated, as was ſaid in the Cure of the former: but though this kind in its own nature, require greater cooling than the other, yet to promote the *ſwelling* of the face and hands, (without which the *Patient* is loſt) and the riſing and increaſe of the *puſtules*; and becauſe the *Patient* by reaſon of his painful exulcerations, cannot keep from his bed, it is expedient that he keep both himſelf and hands in it, ſo he have not too many cloaths on, and have the liberty of turning his body to any part of the *bed* as he pleaſe, as we mention'd in the *diſtinct* kind, eſpecially toward the latter end of the Diſeaſe, when the Feaver of maturation is at hand, the *Patient* may not onely not be depriv'd of this liberty, but he muſt be admoniſh'd to uſe it, and he muſt be turn'd night and day

day frequenly, that the great heat may be qualified, and *ſweats* may be avoided, by which the gentle humour is carried off, wherewith the Small-Pox ſhould be diluted, that they may grow mild.

Seeing therefore, as we ſaid, *ſalivation* conſtantly accompanies this ſort, and whereas 'tis one of Nature's principal evacuations, and ſerves inſtead of that which ought to have been made by *puſtules*, (for the evacuation by *puſtules* in this low and depreſs'd ſort, proceeds not ſo well as in the other) we muſt earneſtly endeavour to continue it, and to keep it up in its vigour, that it be not ſtopt before its time, either by the uſe of hot Medicines, or by hindring the *Patient* in drinking freely Small-beer, or ſome ſuch other Liquor. Now ſince the manner of *ſalivation*, according to Nature, is to begin with the firſt *eruption* of them, and to abate on the *eleventh day*, but not to give over altogether as yet for a day or two: if it wholly ceaſe before that day, the *Patient*'s caſe is dangerous; for ſeeing the *ſwelling* of the face (by which a little of the morbifick matter is evacuated) ever diſappears on that day, if *ſalivation* alſo withdraw it ſelf at the ſame time, the *Patient* is poyſon'd with the *variolous* matter now growing putrid; and whereas now there is no way left by which it may be evacuated, he is at deaths door, unleſs perhaps (as ſometimes it falls out) the *ſwelling* of the hands, which as it ſhows it ſelf later than that of the face, ſo it goes away more ſlowly, be of that moment, as to ſnatch him from the jaws of Death. *Salivation* which is here ſo valuable and ſo neceſſary, is very much promoted if the Patient drink good ſtore of Small-beer, or ſome ſuch other Liquor, as may neither heat him, nor provoke him to *ſweat*. Beſides,

Beſides, that this violent *ebullition* of the Bloud, may be quieted, wherein this ſort of Small-Pox far exceeds the other, and that *ſalivation* may be kept up, (the neceſſary evacuation of this Diſeaſe) *Narcoticks* are more proper than any other things whatever, which though upon the account of their incraſſating Vertue, they may ſeem to hinder the bringing up of the *phlegm*, yet I have long ſince quit my ſelf of that prejudice, and have made uſe of them in this Diſeaſe with excellent ſucceſs, when the *Patient* was beyond *pubeſcencie*; for whereas the bloud of Infants and Children (who for the moſt part ſleep well enough through the whole courſe of this Diſeaſe) ferments more gently, it leſs wants ſuch a *remora*; and moreover, the *looſneſs* which Nature has appointed to be an evacuation for Children in this ſort of Diſeaſe, is by the uſe of them ſtopt to the *Patients* danger: but *Paregoricks*, if they be frequently adminiſtred to grown people, bring theſe advantages with them: Firſt, by procuring ſleep moderately, they reſtrain and prevent the violent *ebullition* of the Bloud, and conſequently hinder a *Phrenſie*. Secondly, by the uſe of them the *ſwelling* of the hands and face, which is very requiſite, proceeds the better. Thirdly, the *ſwelling* by means of *Narcoticks*, is kept up and protracted to Natures due term, which conduces much to the *Patients* ſafety, ſeeing oftentimes the *ſwelling* of the face falls ſooner, to the endangering of the *Patient*; for when the heat of the bloud is qualified, the inflamed Particles are opportunely carried to the *hands*, *face*, and all the *ſuperficies* of the *body*, according to the nature of the Diſeaſe, and then *ſalivation* is promoted by them, which though it may be ſtopt in ſome for a few

few hours, by virtue of ſo ſtrong an incraſſating Medicine, yet ſtrength being preſently increaſed by this new aid, Nature rouzes her ſelf, aud finiſhes the work begun with good ſucceſs: nay I have obſerv'd, that *ſalivation*, which uſually abates about the *eleventh day*, and ſometimes ſooner, to the *Patients* great hazard, has upon giving *Paregoricks* more than once, been renewed afreſh, and has not ceas'd before the *fourteenth day*, and ſometimes after it: I uſually give either about *fourteen drops of liquid Laudanum*, or *one ounce of Diacodium in Cowſlip-water*, or ſome ſuch diſtill'd water, which if they be given to grown perſons, after the Small-Pox are all come out, every night till the end of the Diſeaſe, I have found by experience, that not onely no inconvenience, but great benefit will accrew to them from thence; but it's expedient, as I think, to give the *Paregorick* a little ſooner than otherwiſe is uſual; for you may eaſily obſerve, that in the worſt Small-Pox, the *Paroxiſm* of heat, as I may call it, uſually torments the *Patient* in the evening, with reſtleſneſs and other ſymptoms, which if the *Paregorick* be taken about ſix or ſeven a clock at night, may be in ſome meaſure prevented.

In the next place, whereas in the *confluent* Small-Pox, a *looſneſs* as certainly follows Children, as *ſalivation* does the Adult, Nature always appointing one or the other of theſe evacuations, to carry off the morbifick matter; ſo on the one hand I never check *ſalivation*, nor on the other ſtop the *looſneſs*, ſince both are equally abſurd; and 'tis to be noted, that the ill-beſtow'd pains of ſeveral imprudent *Goſſips*, has murdred many thouſands of Infants, while they falſely reckon with themſelves, that a *looſneſs* is as dan-

dangerous in this ſort of Small-Pox, as in the other that is *diſtinct*, not knowing that in the *diſtinct* a *looſneſs* does hurt where evacuation is made by the *puſtules*, but that here it is Natures work, ſeeking a paſs for the Diſeaſe, and therefore medling not with the *looſneſs*, but co-operating with Nature, according to the precept of the Divine old Man, I proceed as I began, and adviſe them to lay the Children ſometimes in the Cradle, ſometimes to take them up; and if they be weaned, I order them the ſame Diet as I did grown perſons before. At the end of the Diſeaſe, when the face grows ſtiff by reaſon of the cruſty *puſtules* that are hard and dry, I anoint it very often with Oyl of *Sweet-Almonds*, which mitigates the pain ariſing from the ſtiffneſs, and makes the hot *effluvia*'s exhale the eaſier.

I do nothing to the face to keep it from *pitting*, becauſe *Oyls*, *Liniments*, &c. onely make the white ſcurff longer in coming off, which falls off and comes again after the *Patient* is up and pretty well, and theſe foul ſcars ſucceed it by degrees; but the *Patient* need not much fear them, when by reaſon of a moderate *Regimen*, the *puſtules* not having been much exaſperated, have contracted no *cauſtick* quality.

The Cure of the Symptoms.

Now though this method, (if cautiouſly and prudently accommodated to particular circumſtances) will prevent the foreſaid dangerous Symptoms, that are diſagreeable to Nature, and will render the Diſeaſe very benign and ſafe, yet I am forced to proceed in another manner, with ſome of thoſe I am about to mention, (from what cauſe ſoever they ariſe before

fore I am call'd in) that I may be the better able to remove them.

Firſt therefore, if in the *diſtinct* kind, by reaſon of an over-hot *Regimen* and continual *Sweats*, the face don't *ſwell* on the *eighth day*, but is flaccid, and though the *puſtules* appear thick, yet their *interſtices* are pale; in this caſe, becauſe I would do my utmoſt for a more temperate *Regimen*, and to check the fury of the bloud, I immediately order ſome *Paregorick* to be given, which indeed (unleſs the Brain be over-heated) by gently cauſing ſleep, and thereby checking the violent rage of the Blood, ſeaſonably determines it, together with the heat, to the face as the nature of the Diſeaſe requires: but if the miſchief, coming from this cauſe, proceed ſo far, as that *ſweat* which hitherto flow'd plentifully, does ceaſe of it ſelf: if the *Patient* fall into a *Phrenſie*, make little water and often, death is at hand, and I think he can be relieved by no other means, than by taking away a great quantity of bloud from his arm, and expoſing his body to the open air: And indeed what I have now propoſed, ſeems not ſo raſh and unſeaſonable, if we conſider how ſome have been deliver'd from death, by bleeding plentifully at noſe. This moreover is to be conſider'd, that in this extream agony, they are not in danger of death becauſe the *puſtules* go in, (for they are out and very red when the *Patient* is at his laſt gaſp) but becauſe the face don't ſwell; now whatever conduces to temper the Bloud, (and I ſuppoſe none will deny that bleeding and moderate refrigeration has this vertue) muſt of neceſſity do good in promoting the *ſwelling* of the face, as well as the uſe of *Paregoricks*, and for the ſame reaſons.

I would not have this ſo underſtood, as if in every *Phrenſie* coming upon the Small-Pox (ſince no ſymptom is more frequent than this) I would adviſe *bleeding* immediately, but in that onely which therefore happens, becauſe the face does not *ſwell*, that is in the *diſtinct* kind, and where *puſtules* appear plentifully enough, or when by reaſon of very hot *Regimen*, and uſe of *Cordials*, the Bloud is ſo fierce, and above all meaſure exalted, that it will not give time till it may be reduc'd to a due temper by *Paregorick* Medicines, and others conducing to the ſame. When the caſe ſtands thus, the *Phyſician*, governing himſelf rather by Conſcience than uncertain Fame, ought either to take away bloud, as is ſaid before, or order his *Patient* to be refreſh'd with the open air; to effect which, it ſeems ſufficient to me, that the *Patient* riſe a little while from bed when he is light-headed; by which means I have ſav'd ſeveral from death. Beſides thoſe things which I have ſeen my ſelf, there are innumerable inſtances of men, who by theſe means have been deliver'd from the jaws of death; for ſome *Phreneticks* having eſcaped their Nurſes guard (and men ſo affected uſe wonderful ſhifts) have got out of their bed, and been expos'd to the cold air in the night; others by ſtealth, or ſnatching, or by entreaty, have got cold water of their Nurſes, and drunk it, and ſo by a happy miſtake, have obtain'd their health, when deſpair d of.

I will add onely one obſervation, which was told me by the party concern'd, which is this: That when he was a young man, and in the flower of his age, he travell'd to *Briſtol*, and was ſeized with the Small-Pox there about the middle of Summer, and a little

little after with a *Phrenſie*; and his Nurſe having occaſion at that time to go into the City, left him in charge with ſome others, intending to return preſently; but while ſhe tarried ſome time, he died, as the by-ſtanders thought; and conſidering both the time of the year, and the habit of his body, which was groſs and corpulent, that the body might not ſtink, they lift it out of the bed, and laid it naked on the table, throwing onely a ſheet over it: The Nurſe at length coming back, and hearing the ſad news, enters the Room to behold the ſad ſpectacle; ſhe preſently threw off the ſheet, and look'd on his face, and thinking ſhe diſcern'd ſome obſcure ſigns of life, preſently laid him in bed again, and he recovered in few days.

But to return to the buſineſs: In the next place, if in the *confluent* Small-Pox, the ſpittle be ſo bak'd and tough by the preceding heat, that the *Patient* be almoſt ſtrangled, (which is not unuſual on the *eleventh day*) a *Gargariſm* muſt of neceſſity be us'd, and order muſt be given to ſyringe the throat with it often, night and day. Let it be made either of Small-beer, or Barley-water with Hony of Roſes, or the following may be us'd.

Take of the Bark of the Elm ʒvi.
Of the Roots of Liquoriſh ʒſſ.
Raiſins ſton'd Nxx.
Of Red-Roſes Pij.

Boyl them in a ſufficient quantity of water to lbiſſ. ſtrain it and diſſolve in it of *Hony of Roſes* and *Oxymel ſimp.* aa ʒij. mingle them and make a *Gargariſm*; but if the *Patient* has been Treated as he ought, *ſa-*

livation, even when it begins to abate, will do its office ſo well, that there will be no need of this remedy: And truly when it comes to this, that the *Patient* is in danger of being choak'd every moment, quite dull'd, and his breath almoſt gone, we cannot ſafely truſt this remedy. When therefore the *Patient* is thus at his laſt caſt, I have ſometimes very ſeaſonably and ſucceſsfully given a *Vomit of infuſion of Crocus Metallorum*, but in ſomewhat a *larger Doſe*, to wit, ℥iſſ. becauſe by reaſon of the extraordinary ſtupidity which the *Patient* labours under, a leſs Doſe wont work at all, and in the mean time by diſturbing the humours which it cannot carry off, will put the *Patient* in great danger of his life; neither can we well depend on this remedy, and indeed (which is much to be lamented) ſome other ſurer Medicine is wanting, that may vanquiſh this cruel ſymptom, which alone deſtroys almoſt all that die on the *eleventh day* of this ſort of Pox.

And as thoſe ſymptoms, which happen in this Diſeaſe, are prevented by the help of a temperate *Regimen*, ſo alſo are moſt of them cured by the ſame: for inſtance, as the fore-mention'd *Phrenſie* ariſes from too great a heat of the Brain, ſo 'tis cur'd by a little ventilating the Bloud by any means; and by the ſame method a *Coma* is eaſily remedied, which ſeems to be a ſymptom quite contrary to the other, and takes it riſe from an obſtruction of the Cortex of the Brain, while hot ſteams occaſion'd by the Bloud being attenuated, by reaſon of a hot *Regimen* and hot Medicines, are forc'd thither in great quantities. By this tempering of the Bloud, I have ſeen *purple Spots* remov'd; but neither by this, nor any other method, could I ever ſee either *piſſing of Bloud*, or a

violent

violent eruption of it from the *Lungs* ſtopt as yet, but both theſe *Hæmorrhages*, as far as I can hitherto obſerve, undoubtedly preſage death.

In a *ſuppreſſion of Urine*, which ſometimes afflicts the younger and briſker ſort, (occaſion'd by the great confuſion and diſorder of the ſpirits, which ſerve for the voiding of it, by reaſon the Bloud and humours are diſturb'd with too great heat) I have taken all the tribes of *Diureticks* to my aſſiſtance, but nothing ſucceeded ſo well with me, as to take the *Patient* out of his *bed*, who being ſupported by ſome that were by, when he had walked twice or thrice croſs the Room, preſently made ſtore of *Urine* to his great relief. I could here produce ſome *Phyſicians* of my acquaintance for witneſſes, who by my advice, have order'd the ſame thing in this caſe, and it ſucceeded very well.

But the ſymptoms which proceed from repercuſſion of the variolous matter by external cold, or evacuation unduly made, muſt be remov'd by the uſe of *Cordials*, and a ſutable *Regimen*, which yet muſt not be continued beyond the time that the ſymptoms continue; the chief of them are depreſſion or falling of the *puſtules*, and a *looſneſs* in the *diſtinct* Small-Pox; for in the *flux*, neither the depreſſion of the *puſtules* forbode's any ill, becauſe 'tis the nature of the Diſeaſe, nor a *looſneſs* in Children that are ſick of them, becauſe 'tis in order to health; in both theſe caſes, a *Cordial*-Potion of ſome proper diſtill'd waters with *Diaſcordium*, *liquid Laudanum*, &c. may very well be given, and that not onely to remove the foreſaid ſymptoms, but at any time of the Diſeaſe, if the *Patient* complain of a pain at his heart, and of ſickneſs. But to ſpeak the truth, the

ſymptoms of this kind are very rare, if they are compar'd with thoſe which owe their original to the other extream, which is more fatal, though leſs blam'd, and indeed I think that the rumour which has ſo much prevail'd, concerning the frequent ſtriking in of the *puſtules*, chiefly proceeds from a miſtake of thoſe that have obſerv'd their depreſſion in the *confluent* kind, which they took to be a ſtriking in of the *variolous* matter, by reaſon of taking cold, whereas 'tis nothing elſe but the nature of the Diſeaſe, and they ſuſpect the ſame in the *diſtinct* kind, becauſe they expect the *eruption* and increaſe of the *puſtules* before their due time, whereas they have not ſufficiently taken notice of the time when Nature uſes to bring this fruit to maturity.

When the *Patient* is upon recovery, and the *puſtules* are falling off, and he has eaten fleſh a few days, namely about the *twenty firſt day*, I reckon he may be bled in the arm, if the Diſeaſe has been violent; for the *inflamation* which the Small-Pox has impreſs'd on the Bloud, whether the *Patient* be old or young, no leſs indicates bloud-letting, than the filth which has been gathered together does purging, which is evident enough both from the colour of the Bloud that is taken away, after the Small-Pox has been very ſevere, which is like that of *Pleuriticks*, and alſo from thoſe great inflamations that fall upon the eyes after this Diſeaſe, as alſo from other ill effects of the Bloud, over-heated and depraved by this Diſeaſe, which is the reaſon that they who were very healthy all their life-time before, do all the reſt of their lives after, conflict with ſharp hot humours falling on the Lungs, or ſome other part: but if the *puſtules* have been but few, there will be no need

need of bleeding. After *Phlebotomy*, I give three or four purges. Moreover, when the *Patient* has been freed a while from the *Flux*-Pox, and riſes daily, it ſometimes ſo happens, that he is cruelly troubled with a ſwelling of his legs, which either goes off of its own accord after bleeding and purging, or is eaſily aſſwag'd by the uſe of diſcuſſing and emollient Herbs boyl'd in milk (ſuch are *Mallows, the leaves of Mullein, Elder, Laurel, with the flowers of Chamomile and Melilot.*) And ſo much for the Hiſtory and Cure of the Small-Pox, which prevail'd for theſe two years; and that I may diſtinguiſh from them the other kinds which follow, I term them Legitimate.

CHAP. II.

Of the Meaſles, *in the Year* 1670.

THeſe *Meaſles* began very early, as they uſe to do, to wit, at the beginning of *January*, 167$\frac{0}{1}$. and increaſing daily, came to their height at the Vernal Æquinox, *i. e.* the Tenth of *March*: afterwards they gradually decreas'd, and were totally extinguiſh'd the following *July*. Now I will give an exact account of this ſort, becauſe I look upon them to be the moſt perfect of their kind, that I have hitherto taken notice of.

This Diſeaſe began and ended at the times abovemention'd: It chiefly invaded *Infants*, and all thoſe that were together in the ſame houſe: it began its Tragedy with ſhaking and horrour, and with an

inequality of heat and cold, which mutually expell'd one another the firſt day; the ſecond day it ended in a perfect Feaver, with violent ſickneſs, drowth, and want of appetite; the Tongue was white, but not dry; there was a tickling Cough, with a heavineſs of the Head and Eyes, accompanied with a perpetual drowzineſs, and for the moſt part a humour diſtill'd from the Eyes and Noſe, and this effuſion of tears, is a certain ſign of the approaching *Meaſles*; to which this is to be added, no leſs certain, That though this Diſeaſe ſhows it ſelf moſt commonly in the face, after the manner of little *ſwellings* in the skin, yet in the breaſt, rather red broad ſpots than *ſwellings* are perceiv'd, riſing no higher than the ſuperficies of the skin: the *Patient* ſneezes as if he had taken cold, and the eye-lids *ſwell* a little before the *eruption*; he *vomits*, but is oftner troubled with a *Diarrhœa* with *greeniſh ſtools*, but this chiefly happens to Children that are breeding their teeth, and they are frowarder in this Diſeaſe than they are wont to be: for the moſt part, the ſymptoms increaſe till the *fourth day*, at which time generally (though ſometimes they are deferred to the *fifth day*) little red ſpots like flea-bites, begin to come out about the forehead and other parts of the face; and being increas'd in number and magnitude, branch into one another, and ſo paint the face with large red ſpots of various figures, which are occaſion'd by little red *wheals*, not far diſtant one from another, that are elevated a little above the ſuperficies of the skin, and their protuberances may be perceiv'd by a gentle touch, though they can ſcarce be ſeen: Theſe ſpots ſpread themſelves by degrees from the *face*, which at firſt they

they onely poſſeſs'd, to the *breaſt*, *belly*, *thighs*, and *legs*; but they affect the Trunk and Members with redneſs onely, without any ſenſible inequality of the skin. The ſymptoms of the *Meaſles* don't abate by the *eruption*, as in the Small-Pox, yet I never obſerv'd the *vomiting* afterwards; but the *Cough* and *Feaver* increaſe, with the *difficulty of breathing*, *weakneſs of the eyes*, and the *defluxion on them*, with perpetual *drowzineſs* and want of *appetite*, continuing the ſame as before. On the *ſixth day*, or thereabouts, the skin breaking, and the *puſtules* dying off, the forehead and face grow rough, and at that time the ſpots in the other parts of the body are very large and very red. About the *eighth day* the ſpots in the face vaniſh, and are ſcarce perceiv'd in the reſt of the body; but on the *ninth day* they totally diſappear, the face and members, and ſometimes the whole body, ſeems as it were to be ſprinkled with Bran all over, to wit, Particles of broken skin being rais'd up, and ſcarce ſticking together, now the Diſeaſe is going off, are torn in pieces, and afterwards fall from the body like ſcales. And as we have ſaid, the *Meaſles* moſt commonly vaniſh on the *eighth day*, at which time the Vulgar (being deceiv'd by reckoning upon the time the Small-Pox uſe to laſt) affirm they are ſtruck in, though really they have finiſh'd their courſe which was deſtin'd by Nature; and they think that the ſymptoms which come upon their going off, are occaſion'd by their being ſtruck in ſo ſoon; for 'tis to be noted, that the *Feaver* and *difficulty of breathing*, are increas'd at that time, and the *Cough* is more vexatious, ſo that the *Patient* can neither ſleep night nor day: *Children* are chiefly ſubject to this ill ſymptom,

which appears now at the going off of the *Measles*, by reason of too hot a *Regimen*, or hot *Medicines*, that were us'd to force them out, and by this means they are cast into a *peripneumonia*, which destroys more than the Small-Pox, or any symptom belonging to it, and yet the *Measles* are not at all dangerous, if they are skilfully manag'd: And among the rest of the ill symptoms, a *Diarrhœa* often happens, which either presently succeeds the Disease, or also continues many weeks after it, and all its symptoms are gone off, not without great danger to the *Patient*, by reason of a continual loss of Spirits; and sometimes after a very hot *Regimen*, the *Measles* are first livid, and afterwards black; but this onely happens to grown people, and they are utterly lost when the blackness first appears, unless they are presently reliev'd by bleeding, and a more temperate *Regimen*.

The Cure. As the *Measles* are much of the same nature with the Small-Pox, so is the method of Cure much the same: hot *Medicines* and a hot *Regimen*, are very dangerous, how frequent soever they are us'd by *ignorant Nurses*, to drive out the Disease from the heart. This method above others has been most successful in my practise, to wit, that the *Patient* be kept in his bed onely *two* or *three days* after the *eruption*, that the bloud may gently breathe out, according to its own *genius*, through the pores of the skin, the inflam'd Particles that are easily separable which offend her; and that he have no more cloaths nor fire, than he is wont to have when he is well: I forbid all *flesh*, and allowed him *Oat-meal* and *Barley-broths*, and the like, and sometimes a *roasted Apple*; his Drink was either

Small-

Small-beer, or *Milk boyl'd with treble the quantity of Water*. I oftentimes mitigated the *Cough*, which almoſt continually accompanies this Diſeaſe, with a drought of ſome *Pectoral Decoction*, or with a *Linctus* fitted for the purpoſe; but above all the reſt, I took care to give *Diacodium* every night, through the whole courſe of this Diſeaſe. For example:

Take of the Pectoral Decoction ℔iſſ.
Of Sirrup of Violets and Maiden-hair aa ℥iſſ.
Mingle them and make an Apozem.
Take ℥iij. *or* iv. *three or four times a day.*
Take of Oyl of Sweet-Almonds ℥ij.
Of Sirrup of Violets and Maiden-hair aa ℥j.
Of White Sugar-Candy a ſufficient quantity.
Mingle them and make a Linctus.

Of which let him lick often, eſpecially when his *Cough* troubles him.

Take of Black-Cherry-water ℥iij.
Of Diacodium ℥j.

Mingle them for a drought to be taken every night. But if the *Patient* be an *Infant*, *the Doſe of the Pectorals*, and of the *Narcotick*, is to be leſſen'd with reſpect to the age.

He that uſes this *Regimen*, ſeldom does amiſs, neither is he moleſted with any other ſymptoms, than what are neceſſary and inevitable in this Diſeaſe, the *Cough* is moſt troubleſome, but is not dangerous, if it does not continue after the Diſeaſe is gone off; and if it do remain a week or two, it's eaſily cur'd by *Pectorals*, and the open air, nay it decreaſes of its own accord, and at length ceaſes.

But

But if by means of too hot *Cordials*, and too hot a *Regimen*, the *Patient* be in danger of his life after the *Measles* go off, (which is very frequent) by the violent *Feaver*, and *difficulty of breathing*, and other accidents that use to afflict those which have a *peripneumonia*, I have bled the smallest Infants in the arm, and have taken away that quantity of Bloud which their age and strength indicated, with very great success; and sometimes when the Disease has been obstinate, I have not feared to repeat *Phlebotomy*; and truly 'tis not a few Children that have been at the point of death, by reason of this symptom, who by Gods blessing I have cur'd by bleeding, neither have I found as yet any other certain way to vanquish it. This happens to them after the *Measles* go off, and is so very fatal, that it may well be counted the chief Minister of Death, destroying even more than the Small-Pox. And the *Diarrhœa*, which, as we said, follows the *Measles*, is also cur'd by bleeding; for whereas it owes its rise to Vapours of inflam'd Bloud, rushing in upon the *Intestines* (which is also common in a *Pleurisie*, *Peripneumonia*, and other Diseases, that are occasion'd by an inflamation) by which they are stimulated to excretion, 'tis bleeding alone that gives relief, by causing a revulsion of those sharp humours, and by reducing the Bloud to a due temper.

Neither is their any reason, why any one should wonder that I bleed young Children, whereas for what I have hitherto observ'd, it may be as safely perform'd on them, as on the Adult: and truly it is so necessary, that we can neither cure the symptom above-mention'd, nor some other that happen to Children without it: for instance, by what means

can

can we deliver those that are breeding Teeth from *Convulsions*, which seize them in the *ninth* and *tenth month* with a swelling and pain of the gums, by which the Nerves are oppress'd and inrag'd, and from whence also these Paroxisms arise, but by *Phlebotomy*, which alone is much to be preferr'd in this case, before the most celebrated *specificks* whatever that are yet known, of which some do hurt by their adventitious heat; and whilst they are thought to cure the Disease by a certain occult propriety, they promote it by their manifest heat, and kill the *Patient*, not to mention at present that wonderful relief which bleeding gives in the *hooping Cough*, in which it far surpasses all Pectoral Medicines whatever.

What we have now said of the cure of those Symptoms, that come upon the going off of the *Measles*, may be sometimes also of use, when they are at their height, if they are occasion'd by a false and artificial heat, if it be lawful to say so. In this year 1670, I was call'd in to visit a Maid-Servant of the Lady *Ann Barington*, that had this Disease, together with a *Feaver*, *difficulty of breathing*, and *purple spots* all over the body, and with very many other dangerous Symptoms, all which I attributed to the hot *Regimen*, and hot Medicines, which were too much us'd; I order'd her to be bled in the arm, and I prescrib'd a cooling *Pectoral Ptisan* to be taken often, by the help of which, and a temperate *Regimen*, the *purple spots* and all the other Symptoms vanish'd by degrees.

This Disease, as I said before, began in *January*, and increas'd daily till the Vernal Æquinox, and afterwards decreas'd by little and little, and ended

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the following *July*, onely it shew'd it self in some few places the next Spring, but rarely. And so much for the *Measles*.

CHAP. III.

Of the Irregular Small-Pox, *in the Years* 1670, 71, 72.

THe foresaid *Measles* introduc'd a different sort of *Small-Pox*, from those we Treated of before; they broke out much about the same time with them, *viz.* at the beginning of *January*, 167⅓, but though they were not so *epidemical* as the *Measles*, yet they accompanied them all the time they reign'd, and after they ceas'd, the *Small-Pox* continued the rest of the time of this constitution. These *Small-Pox*, like other *epidemicks*, at their first approach, were very severe, and increas'd daily till they came to their state, which when they had once passed, they gradually decreas'd, both as to the vehemence of the symptoms, and number of the sick.

But now to Treat of their particular *phænomina*: I was not a little astonish'd, when this sort of Pox first appear'd; for I perceiv'd that they differ'd in very many *notable symptoms*, from that kind which the preceding Constitution produc'd; in the observing of which, I had heretofore been very diligent. For the present, I will onely handle the Symptoms that differ from those of the other kind, omitting those

those that were also common to that sort which I have largely describ'd above.

The *distinct kind* was distinguish'd from the common *distinct* sort of the other Constitution, as follows: First, whereas the *eruption* of those did not happen before the *fourth day*, these came out for the most part on the *third*, which indeed was usual in the *Flux*. Secondly, the *pustules* were not so big as in the former, but more angry, though less in bulk; and about the end of the Disease, when they came to maturity, they often were black; moreover, (but rarely) the *Patient* was troubled with *salivation*, as in the *Flux*, though he had very few *pustules*. From whence it appears, that this kind was much of the nature of the *Flux*, and did partake of a more intense inflamation than use to be in the *distinct* kind.

But the *Flux* differ'd from others of the same kind, that I have observ'd in other years, in many things, which I will now reckon up: They appeared on the *second* or *third day*, in the shape of a rediſh uniform swelling, covering the whole face, and thicker than an *Eryſipelas*, and scarce any visible distance between the *pustules*, with a heap of almost infinite red angry pimples, running into one, and disguising the whole body; between the *pustules*, especially in the thighs, appear'd some little *bladders* very conspicuous like a burn, and distended with clear water, which flow'd out plentifully when the skin was broken, the flesh underneath being black like a mortification; but this dreadful symptom was rare, and hapned onely in the first Month that this kind reign'd; at which time, among others that were so grievously tormented, I was sent for

for at the beginning of *January*, 165⅞. by Mr. *Collins*, a Brewer in St. *Ethelburg* Pariſh, whoſe Son being asyet an Infant, had bladders on his thighs as big as a Walnut, full of clear water, which being broken, the fleſh underneath appear'd as it were mortified, and ſoon after he died; which was the *firſt* of all I ever ſaw that had this dreadful ſymptom. On the *eleventh day*, or thereabouts, a white ſhining skin covered the rediſh tumour in many parts of the face, and by degrees ſpread over the whole countenance; a little while after, this white skin caſt forth a cruſty ſhining matter, the colour of it was neither yellow nor brown (both which were to be ſeen in the other kinds of Pox) but a *deep red like clotted bloud*, which as the *puſtules* ripen'd, wax'd black, till the whole face was as black as ſoot; and whereas in the other kind of *Flux*, the *Patient* was in the greateſt danger on the *eleventh day*, and that was the laſt to moſt that died, in this ſort the *Patient* moſt commonly liv'd till the *fourteenth day*, and ſometimes to the *ſeventeenth* (unleſs a violent hot *Regimen* deſtroy'd him ſooner) which at length being paſs'd, the danger was over: But it is to be noted, that they which had thoſe deadly bladders and mortification, we told you, hapned to ſome in the firſt Month that this kind broke out in, died within few days after the *eruption*.

The Feaver, and all the other ſymptoms which preceded or accompanied this kind of Pox, were more violent than in the former, and had manifeſt tokens of a greater inflamation; the ſick were more prone to *ſalivation*, the *puſtules* angrier and ſmaller, ſo that it was not eaſie at firſt when they appear'd, to diſtinguiſh them from an *Eryſipelas*, or the *Meaſles*, if

if these were not certainly known by the day of their *eruption*, and other signs above-mention'd in the History of the *Measles*: after the *pustules* fell off, a scurff stuck on a long time, which imprinted filthy scars on the skin. 'Tis fit to be noted, that when these Small-Pox were inrag'd by a hot *Regimen*, it sometimes occasion'd a *Bloudy-flux*, which I have observ'd more than once.

But I must acquaint you, that these Small-Pox were not accompanied with such dreadful symptoms all the while they reign'd; for after they had pass'd two years, they began to grow mild in the third year, to wit, in 1672. and having put off their black colour, they grew by degrees yellow like a Honey-comb, which was natural to the *Regular Small-Pox* when they came to *maturity*; so that in the last year of this Constitution, they were very benign and favourable considering the kind, yet notwithstanding 'twas very manifest, that they were of a quite different sort, by the smalness of the *pustules*, and disposition to spitting, and other things.

The Cure. Though by reason of the ignorance of the Causes of every *specifick* difference, 'tis impossible for us to comprehend the formal reason of these Small-Pox, as they are distinguish'd from those which the other Constitution produc'd, yet it plainly appears to me from all the *phænomena*, that the *inflamation* in these, was much greater than in the other, and that therefore the chief care should be to stop the violent *ebullition* of the Bloud; and this is best done (*Hypnoticks* being us'd as above-mention'd) by a temperate *Regimen*, to wit, by allowing the *Patient* the free use of some Liquor, which

which will not heat him, but rather presently mitigate that violent heat, by which this Disease wearies and scorches the poor *Patient*, more than any other whatever, especially when the *pustules* begin to ripen. The *white Decoction of Bread, and a small quantity of calcin'd Harts-horn, in a large quantity of Water sweetned with Sugar*, is very good, but *Milk-water, made with three parts of Water, and one of Milk* boly'd together, is better, for 'tis more palatable and more refrigerating; neither is a large quantity of Liquor onely proper to extinguish the violent heat, that chiefly rages with the Feaver of Maturation, but it also promotes *salivation*, and protracts it longer than it could be, if the *Patient* were scorched up. Moreover, I have often observed, that great quantities of Liquors drank, have succeeded so well, that by their use the Small-Pox, which when they came out, had the worst signs of the *Flux*, afterwards were *distinct*, and the *pustules* which otherwise as they ripen'd, would have cast forth first a red, and then presently a black matter, were very yellow; and instead of being very small and angry, they were benign and favourable: Neither does the *Flux of the courses*, which is very frequent to Women that have this Disease, any whit prohibit, but rather encourages the free use of these Liquors, *viz.* if they flow at an unusual time: for women are in danger upon no other account, but because the Bloud being too much thinn'd by the immoderate heat, should break out at the natural passages, especially when *rash Nurses* add Oyl to the flame, by using a hot *Regimen*, and the *Decoction of Harts-horn and Marigold-flowers*, &c. for whatever powerfully dilutes and temperates the Bloud, necessarily conduces,

duces, though not immediately, to the preſerving the *puſtules*, and the ſwelling of the face and hands in their ſtate, inaſmuch as it ſtops the foreſaid *flux*, whereas on the contrary, hot *Medicines*, though they ſeem more proper in this caſe, yet while they promote this *continual flux of bloud*, they are much beſide this buſineſs; neither do I queſtion but many Women have periſh'd by this errour, to wit, while the ſtanders by, fearing leſt the *puſtules* ſhould flatten by reaſon of this flux of Bloud, have endeavoured to keep them up by Cordial-*Medicines* and a hot *Regimen*, by which means they have certainly caſt away the poor Women, though by mingling various *Aſtringents* with theſe *Cordials*, they labour'd to ſtop the *Hemorrhage*, and to keep the *puſtules* and *ſwelling* up at their due height.

Not long ago, a very Virtuous and Noble Lady was committed to my care, who had the dangerous *black Small-Pox*; and though at the beginning I forbid all thoſe things that might exagitate the Bloud, yet ſhe being of a very ſanguine complexion, and brisk and young, and the ſeaſon of the year being very hot, ſhe was ſeiz'd of a ſudden, on the third day after the *eruption*, with ſo large a flux of the Courſes at an unuſual time, that the Women that were by, thought ſhe miſcarried; but though this ſymptom continued violent for many days, yet I did not think that I ought therefore to intermit the uſe of the *Milk-water*; indeed I thought it more neceſſary now, and allow'd her to drink of it freely through the whole courſe of the Diſeaſe, eſpecially when the Feaver of *maturation* appear'd; at which time, the Learned and Candid *Phyſician*, Sir *Thomas Millington*, heretofore my Fellow-Collegiate, and

now my very good Friend, was joyn'd with me, who perceiving that all things ſucceeded well, according to the *genius* of the Diſeaſe, readily conſented, that our *Patient* ſhould perſiſt in drinking freely of the foreſaid Liquors, which ſhe often declared both cool'd and refreſh'd her, and promoted her ſpitting; but when the face began to be cruſted over, we were afraid that our *Patient* would be injur'd by putrid Vapours, ariſing from the purulent matter introverted, which ſmelt ill in this worſt ſort of Small-Pox, and therefore we ordred a few ſpoonfuls of mull'd *Sack* to be taken once in a day, or as often as ſhe found her ſelf ill in her ſtomach, and with theſe few things ſhe recover'd, together with a *Paregorick drought*, which was taken every night; neither was ſhe *delirous*, nor had any other ſymptom beſides the foreſaid *Hemorrhage*, which threatned any great danger. The face and hands ſwell'd ſufficiently, the *puſtules* were as big as this ſort would permit, and the *ſalivation* was large and eaſie to the end: And laſtly, though the *puſtules* in the face ſeem'd blackiſh, yet in moſt parts they were yellow.

But by how many degrees ſoever of heat and inflamation, this ſort of Pox peculiar to this Conſtitution, exceeded others of other Conſtitutions, yet if the *puſtules* were *diſtinct*, or but few, Experience taught, that there was no ſuch need to drink ſo great a quantity of the foreſaid Liquors, but it was ſufficient if the *Patient* drank *Small-beer* when he was thirſty, and eat *Oat-meal-Broth* and *Water-grewel*, and ſometimes a *roſted Apple*; and if he were paſt puberty, he took *Diacodium* when he was ſick, or began to be *delirous* for want of ſleep, neither did I

do

do any thing elſe (onely kept the *Patient* a-bed) when the *puſtules* were few; and by this method alone, my Son *William Sydenham* was recover'd, by God's aſſiſtance from this *diſtinct* ſort, in *December*, 1670. I will ſay no more of the Small-Pox of this Conſtitution, ſeeing I have diſcours'd largely of the other kind, from which theſe differ'd onely in this, to wit, that they were of a hotter and more inflamatory nature, ſo that greater care was requir'd to extinguiſh the intenſe heat which was ſo natural to them, and ſo certainly threatned to fire the *Patient*.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Meaſles, *in the Year* 1674.

AT the beginning of the year, in *January* $167\frac{3}{4}$. a ſort of *Meaſles* broke out, which were different from thoſe that invaded in the ſame Month, in the year $16\frac{69}{70}$. and were as *epidemical* as they, but not ſo *regular*, neither did they ſo conſtantly keep their times, for they came out ſometimes ſooner, ſometimes later; whereas the *eruption* of the other ſort, was always on the *fourth day*, reckoning from the firſt invaſion. Moreover, they firſt poſſeſt themſelves of the *ſhoulders*, and other parts of the *trunk*, whereas the other firſt began in the *face*, and crept by degrees over the reſt of the body; neither could I obſerve, or but very rarely, thoſe ſcales of skin like bran ſprinkled, when the *Meaſles* went off; which was as certainly ſeen in the other ſort, as after

a Scarlet-Feaver; and besides, they were more mortal than the former, when they were unskilfully manag'd; for the *Feaver* and *difficulty of breathing*, that use to follow the *Measles*, were more violent, and more like a *Peripneumonia* than in the other kind, but these *Measles* were *irregular* as to the symptoms now mentioned; yet in the general, the description that we made of those in the year 1670, well enough agreed with these, and therefore 'tis needless to repeat the same here. These as the former increas'd to the Vernal Æquinox, and then decreasing, vanish'd at the approach of the Summer solstice, *i. e. June* the 11th, or soon after.

The Cure.

Seeing the *method* of *cure* was scarce any whit different from that which I have handled already, in the History of the *Measles*, to which I refer you: I will mention onely one observation (according to my custom) of the mothod I use in this sort of *Measles*.

The most Virtuous Countess of *Salisbury*, sent for me in *February* 74, to one of her Children which was then sick, and presently the rest (they were five or six) I used the same method to them all: I ordred them to keep their beds two or three days before the *eruption*, that the Bloud according to its own *genius*, might cast out through the pores, the particles, that were easily separable, which occasion'd the Disease; but I did not permit that they should have any more cloaths on, or fire, than they use to have when they were well: I forbid the eating of *meat*, and allow'd them *Oat-meal* and *Barley-broths*, and now and then a *rosted Apple*; and for their drink Small-beer, and Milk boyl'd with three parts of Water; and when the *Cough* was troublesome,

ſome, as is uſual, I preſcrib'd a *Pectoral Ptiſan* to be taken often. They recovered with this method, in the ſhort time this Diſeaſe is wont to finiſh its courſe; neither were they troubled through the whole courſe of this Diſeaſe, nor when it went off, with any other ſymptom than what is frequent in this Diſeaſe.

In the firſt two Months that this ſort of *Meaſles* appear'd, a *meaſly Feaver* here and there intervened, in which ſome pimples broke out in the trunk of the body, eſpecially in the neck and ſhoulders, like the *Meaſles*; but they were to be diſtinguiſh'd from them, for that they did not ſeize the whole, being confin'd to thoſe parts we now mention'd; but the *Feaver* (though it was plainly of the ſame kind) was more violent, and continued *fourteen days*, and ſometimes longer: It neither bore *Clyſters* nor *bleeding*, being inrag'd by both, but the method for the *Meaſles* agreed with it. And ſo much for the *Meaſles*.

CHAP. V.

Of the Irregular Small-Pox, *in the Years* 1674, 75.

AS the *epidemical Meaſles*, breaking out in the beginning of the year 70, introduc'd the *black Small-Pox*, which we deſcrib'd then; ſo theſe, which were no leſs *epidemical* in the year 74, uſher'd in this ſort of Pox, ſo like the other, that they ſeem'd to be the ſame reviv'd, not a new ſort, for whereas (as we ſaid) in the former ſort of Small-Pox, after the *firſt two years*, the *puſtules* were daily leſs black, and they grew bigger by degrees, till the end of the year 73; and then the Diſeaſe that was gentle and favourable for ſuch a ſort of Pox, return'd again with its former violence, accompanied with an unlucky train of ill ſymptoms: for the *puſtules* were as *black as ſoot* when they *flux'd*, the *Patient* did not die till they came to *maturity*; for before they were ripe, they were onely of a brown colour; and if they were numerous, they were very ſmall, (for when they were few, they were no leſs than in the other ſorts of Pox, and ſeldom black) in a word, they were very like thoſe we deſcrib'd in the year 70, yet they differ'd from them in ſome few things, which truly diſcover'd a greater *putrefaction* in theſe than in the other, and that they were of a more groſs and incoctile nature, for when they were ripe, they ſtunk worſe, ſo that I could ſcarce

come

come near thoſe that had them much, by reaſon of the ſtink; and they were ſlower in finiſhing their courſe, than any ſort that I have yet ſeen.

It's worth while to note, that the milder the ſort is, the ſooner the *puſtules* come to maturity, and the ſooner they go off; ſo in the *regular* ſort of *Flux*-Pox, which began in the year 67, the *eleventh day* was the moſt dangerous; which being once paſt, the *Patient* was moſt commonly free from danger: In the next ſort of *Flux*-Pox which were *irregular*, and began *in the year* 70, the *Patient* was in greateſt peril on the *fourteenth*, or at fartheſt on the *ſeventeenth day*; and if he ſurviv'd theſe, he was ſafe, for I never knew any one die of this Diſeaſe after that day; but in this ſort of *Flux*, the *Patient* died after the *twentieth day*; and ſometimes if he recover'd, which very few did, his *legs did not onely ſwell*, (which is common to all ſorts of *Flux*-Pox) but alſo the *arms*, *ſhoulders*, *thighs*, and *other parts*, which *tumours* began their tragedy with intolerable pain like a *Rhumatiſm*, and afterwards commonly ſuppurated and ended in *cavernous Ulcers*, and *Impoſthumes* of the *muſcular parts*, ſo that the *Patient* was in danger of his life many days after the Small-Pox went off; from whence I clearly perceiv'd, by what degrees this *epidemick Diſeaſe* advanc'd through theſe three *Conſtitutions*, of which the latter was always *worſe* than the former, as to the greater *putrefaction*, and by reaſon the matter was more incoctile.

But the Small-Pox of which we now treat, ſeem to me to be a certain new *ſpecies*, ſpringing from the former waxing old; for though according to the diſpoſition of the Air producing this *epidemick*, the *black* Small-Pox which firſt broke out in the year

70, came to their *declination*, yet like the relapſe of a Diſeaſe, occaſion'd by the whole matter fermenting afreſh, the Air being again diſpos'd for the production of the Small-Pox, fetcht them from the old ſtore; which Diſeaſe being renewed, and having got ſtrength again, plainly reviv'd, and as it were grew young: And theſe were ſo much the more *irregular*, and had ſo much the more *intenſe putrefaction*, by how much the matter from whence they were generated was groſſer, and more *fæculent* than that from which the former took their riſe; now that this may be the more apparent, we muſt by no means think, that 'tis neceſſary to ſuppoſe ſuch a kind of diſpoſition in the Air, which ſhould produce ſuch an *epidemick* in this place, and another very differing in another not far diſtant; for if it ſhould be ſo, and (and ſo it is ſometimes) every motion of the wind would be able to ſcatter a Conſtitution; but it ſeems more probable to me, that this or that particular tract of Air, is fill'd with *effluvia*'s proceeding from ſome *Mineral fermentation*, which contaminating the Air, they paſs through with particles deſtructive ſometimes to one ſort of *Animals*, ſometimes to another: They ſo long propagate Diſeaſes appropriated to the various affections of the Earth, till that *ſubterraneous Mineral* of Vapours be expir'd, which may likewiſe ferment afreſh from the reliques of the old matter, as in the caſe now mention'd; but 'tis all one to me, who don't pretend to any thing more than what is clear from the thing it ſelf, whether this or any other hypotheſis beſt ſolve the *phænomena*: this at leaſt I know, that the Small-Pox which I now treat of, were very like thoſe of the preceding Conſtitution, onely they

ſeem'd

ſeem'd to be of a more groſs nature, and of a much more *intenſe putrefaction*; for which two reaſons, when they *flux'd* very much, they deſtroy'd more than any other ſort I ever yet knew; and if I am able to judge, they were as *mortal as the Plague* it ſelf for the number of ſick; though when they were *diſtinct*, they were no more dangerous than any other ſort whatever, and they diſcover'd themſelves to be favourable by the largeneſs of the *puſtules*, their colour, and other good circumſtances.

The Cure.

As to the Cure, I have long wonder'd at thoſe quite contrary Indications, which this Diſeaſe ſeem'd to hint; for it was very manifeſt, that the ſymptoms that proceed from ſo great an *inflamation*, were immediately occaſion'd by a hot *Regimen*, as a *Feaver*, *Phrenſie*, *purple ſpots*, &c. to which this Diſeaſe is inclin'd above all others, and on the contrary, too cold a *Regimen* hindred the *ſwelling* of the *face* and *hands*, which is very neceſſary, and rendred the *puſtules* more flaccid. After I had a long time carefully thought of theſe things, at laſt I found I could prevent both theſe inconveniencies at one and the ſame time; for by allowing a free uſe of the *Milk-water*, *Small-beer*, *and other ſuch kind of Liquors*, it was in my power to bridle the rage of the Bloud, and on the contrary I could promote the *elevation* of the *puſtules*, and the *ſwelling* of the *face* and *hands*, by keeping the *Patient* continually in bed, and by the gentle heat thereof, not ſuffering him to put out his arms: neither does this method contradict it ſelf, for 'tis to be ſuppoſed, that after the *eruption* is finiſh'd, the Bloud has caſt out the inflam'd particles to the habit of the

the body, and that it wants no provocative to a farther *secretion* of the matter; so that now, whereas the chief business is perform'd in the habit of the body, and in ripening the *pustules*, this is onely to be minded with respect to the Bloud, to wit, that it be sufficiently defended from those hot Vapours, that may chance to be struck in, by reason the skin is *crusted* with the *pustules*. But as to the *pustules*, they are to be brought to maturity by the gentle heat of the external parts; now though this method succeeded well in other confluent Pox, as I said before, yet it fail'd me in these of this Constitution, so that most of those died that were very full, whether they us'd my method, or a hot *Regimen* and *Cordials*; and therefore I was very sensible, that there was yet something wanting, besides those things that bridled the *ebullition* of the Bloud, and promoted the *swelling of the face and hands*, to wit, something that might be able to conquer the *putrefaction*, which was more *intense* in this sort, than in any other I have observ'd: At length I thought of *Spirit of Vitriol*, which I suppos'd would resist the *putrefaction*, and tame the rage of the Bloud, wherefore leaving the *Patient*, till the *pain* and *vomiting* which preceded the *eruption* were over, and till all the Small-Pox were fully come out; and at length on the *fifth* or *sixth day*, I prescrib'd the foresaid *Spirit* to be dropt into Small-beer, which being made a little acid with it, was to be drank as often as he list for his ordinary drink, but more freely when the *Feaver of Maturation* approach'd: I ordred this drink to be us'd daily till the *Patient* was perfectly well.

This

This *Spirit*, as if it had been truly *ſpecifick* in this Diſeaſe, wonderfully aſſwag'd all the ſymptoms: the face *ſwell'd* ſooner, and much higher, the *interſtices* of the Pox came nearer a red colour, and were like a Damask-Roſe; the very little *puſtules* grew as large as this ſort would permit, and whereas they us'd to be *black*, now they caſt forth a *yellow matter*, in colour like a Honey-comb; and the *face*, inſtead of being *black*, was of a deep *yellow*; they ripen'd ſooner, and finiſh'd their whole courſe a day or too ſoonet than they uſe to do: All things were exactly ſo, if they drank freely of this Liquor; wherefore aſſoon as I perceiv'd the *Patient* did not drink enough to quell the ſymptoms, I mixt the *Spirit* with a *ſpoonful of Sirrup*, or with ſome *diſtill'd Waters and Sirrup*, and gave it him now and then, that by this means I might compenſate his too ſparing uſe of the Liquor.

I have now reckon'd up the many Vertues of this Medicine, and truly I never found the leaſt inconvenience in the uſe of it; for though it moſt commonly ſtopt the *ſalivation* the *tenth* or *eleventh day*, yet at the ſame time ſome ſtools were wont to ſupply its place, and there was leſs danger from theſe than from that; and whereas I have often mention'd, that they which have the *Flux*-Pox are therefore in danger, becauſe the *ſpittle* being more *viſcid* on thoſe days, is like to choak the *Patient*, the *Diarrhœa* prevents this ſymptom, and either goes off of it ſelf, or is eaſily cur'd by the *Milk-water and a Narcotick*, when there is no more danger from the Small-Pox.

Though I ordred the *Patient* to lie a-bed, and to keep his arms in, yet I would by no means permit that

that he ſhould have more *cloaths* on him, than he uſe to have; and I allow'd him the liberty of moving from one part of the bed to the other, as often as he would, to prevent *ſweating*, to which he was very prone notwithſtanding this remedy: He eat *Oat-meal and Barley-broth, and ſometimes a roaſted Apple*; and at the latter end of the Diſeaſe, if he were *weak or ſick in his ſtomach*, he drank *three or four ſpoonfuls of Canary-Sack*; and took a *Paregorick* drought early every evening after the *6th* or *7th day*, if he were Adult, (for Children had no occaſion of it) to wit, I preſcrib'd *fourteen drops of liquid Laudanum in Cowſlip-water.*

I permitted the *Patient* to riſe on the *fourteenth day*, and on the *twenty firſt day* I let him bloud in the arm, and purg'd him twice, after which he had a better colour, and look'd more brisk than thoſe are wont to do, that this Diſeaſe has ſo ſeverely handled: Beſides, this method moſt commonly prevented thoſe *ſcars* that uſe do disfigure the face, which are occaſion'd by raging hot humours that corrode the skin.

On the 26th of *July*, 75. the worthy Mr. *Eliot*, one of the Grooms of the King's Bed-Chamber, committed to my care one of his *Domeſticks*, who had this cruel ſort of *black Flux-Pox* coming out: He was about *eighteen years old*, of a very *ſanguine* complexion, and was ſeiz'd with this Diſeaſe preſently after hard drinking: the *puſtules flux'd* more than ever I knew any, ſo that there was ſcarce any ſpace between them; and I confiding in the ſtrength of this excellent *remedy*, did not let him bloud, though I was call'd in early enough to have done it; and indeed I ought to have bled him, be-

cauſe

cauſe this Diſeaſe was occaſion'd by exceſſive drinking of Wine. After the *eruption* was finiſh'd, on the *fifth* or *ſixth day*, I ordred *Spirit of Vitriol* to be dropt into ſome ſtone-bottles full of Small-beer, and this he was to uſe at pleaſure for his ordinary drink: on the *eight day* he bled ſo much at noſe, that the *Nurſe* being terrified by this ſymptom, ſent haſtily for me; as ſoon as I came, I perceiv'd this was occaſion'd by the immoderate heat and unuſual force of the Bloud; therefore I ordred him to drink a greater quantity of Small-beer, impregnated with the foreſaid *Spirit*, by which means the *Hæmorrhage* was immediately ſtopt: he ſpit very plentifully; and the *ſwelling* of his face and hands, and the *puſtules*, proceeding very well, the Diſeaſe diſpatch'd its buſineſs well enough, onely at laſt ſome *ſlimy* and *bloudy ſtools* were ſomewhat troubleſome; which perhaps had not hapned, if I had let him bloud when I was firſt called, for the reaſon above-mention'd; yet I us'd no other Medicine for the cure of this *Dyſentery*, but the *Narcotick*, which otherwiſe I ſhould have ordred every night, if this ſymptom had not hapned, by which its force being blunted, till the *puſtules* went off, afterwards he ſoon recovered, by taking a way a large quantity of bloud from his arm, and by drinking freely of milk and water.

About the ſame time, my Neighbour Mr. *Clench* ſent for me to two of his Children, one was *four years of age*, the other *ſuck'd*, and was not then half a year old; in both, the *puſtules* were very ſmall, and *flux*'d mightily: they appear'd at firſt like an *Eryſipelas*, and were of the *black ſort*, I ordred the *Spirit of Vitriol* to be dropt into all their drink, which not-

notwithstanding their tender age, they drank without any *aversion*; and having no worse symptom they presently recover'd: My very good Friend Dr. *Mapletoft* went with me to visit them; he found the eldest upon recovery, and the younger were then sick of them in the Cradle.

'Tis to be noted, that as the Small-Pox of this Constitution which did not *flux*, were very favourable, so had they no need of the remedy now prescrib'd, but it was sufficient that they were treated according to the method for the *distinct* Small-Pox above-mention'd.

And now, Reader, I have given you a particular account of the Small-Pox, which though perhaps every one will contemn, according to the humour of the Age, yet it has not cost me a little pains and care for this many years together, to collect these *Observations*; and I had not publish'd them now, if Charity towards my Neighbour, and a desire of doing good to others, had not weighed more with me, than an esteem of my own Reputation, which I verily believe will be prejudiced, upon the account of the Novelty of the subject; and yet I cannot see, why any man should dislike a new method for curing a Disease, not to be found either in the Writings of *Hippocrates* or *Galen*, (unless perchance some place be puzled by a more difficult construction) whereas the Cures adapted by the Modern Physicians, being not instituted by those two great Luminaries of *Physick*, are commonly neglected by some, and esteemed by others.

But its most probable there was no Small-Pox at that time; for if this Disease had been as frequent in old times as 'tis now, I believe it would have

scarce

ſcarce been unknown to the moſt skilful *Hippocrates*, who better underſtood, and more accurately deſcrib'd the *Hiſtory of Diſeaſes*, than any one that came after him, and he would alſo, according to his cuſtom, have left us an exact and natural deſcription of this Diſeaſe. Wherefore I conjecture, that Diſeaſes have certain periods, according to the occult and unaccountable alterations, which happen in the bowels of the Earth, to wit, according to the various Age, and diſtinction of the ſame: And as there has been other Diſeaſes heretofore, which are either now utterly extinct, or at leaſt being waſted by age, fade away, and very rarely appear, (of which ſort is a *Leproſie*, and perhaps ſome others) ſo the Diſeaſes which now reign, will vaniſh in time, and give place to other kinds, of which truly we are not able ſo much as to gueſs; this may be ſo, whatever we think of it, that are ſo ſhort-liv'd, who are born as it were one day, and die the next; nor are the moſt ancient Authors, that have written *Obſervations of Diſeaſes*, of a much longer age, if they are compar'd with the beginning of the World.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

This Chapter is taken out of the Doctors Epistle to Dr. Cole.

THat which Reason dictated heretofore, was clearly manifested to me in the year 81; to wit, that the *Patient* was not to be confin'd to his bed night and day, before all the *pustules* appeared, for the Spring-time and Summer continuing longer dry, than was ever known in the Memory of any that was then living, (so that for the most part all the Herbs were everywhere burnt up) and almost all that humidity was wanting, which the Air us'd to impart to the Bloud, upon which account the Small-Pox then raging, were accompanied with a greater *inflamation*, than they were wont to be, and the other symptoms arising from thence, were more violent; and 'twas for this reason also, if I am able to judge, that the *purple Spots* many times came before the full *eruption* of the *pustules*, and that the violent *inflamation* that forc'd them out, destroying the *Crasis* of the Bloud, occasion'd the sudden death of the *Patient*, before there was a due *expulsion* of the *morbifick* matter; and they were the more fatal, because the *pustules* did so easily *flux*, for the reason above-mention'd; for now the intemperance of the air of its own accord did that mischief which ignorant *Quacks* use unluckily to do, at the beginning of the Disease, by a hot *Regimen* and *Cordials*; for (which is diligently to be noted) after the most exquisite observation, the chief

of

of all is, that in the Small-Pox, the greateſt ſafety proceeds from the paucity of *puſtules*, and the moſt danger from the fulneſs of them; and as they are more or fewer, ſo the *Patient* lives or dies; yet we muſt confeſs, that a *bloudy Urine and purple ſpots*, which are the certain forerunners of death, ſometimes happen when there is ſcarce any ſign appearing of the Small-Pox, or but very few *puſtules* coming out; and as theſe generally accompanied the Pox that *flux'd* moſt, ſo now and then they invaded ſo very early, that they kill'd the *Patient* before the full *eruption*, as we remark'd before.

Methinks 'tis very eaſie to give an account why the *Patient* is more or leſs indanger'd, according to the greater or leſſer number of *puſtules*; for every *puſtule* is a *phlegmon*, tho' very ſmall, and preſently *impoſthumates*, and therefore it can't be imagin'd but that the ſecondary Feaver, that depends on the matter which is now a making, is more or leſs exaſperated at the ſtate of the Diſeaſe, according to the quantity of matter to be concocted, which is uſually perform'd in the gentleſt *Flux*-Pox, on the *eleventh day*, reckoning from the firſt approach of the Diſeaſe; in the middle ſort on the *fourteenth day*, but in the ſevereſt kind on the *ſeventeenth*; for whereas (which is to be noted) the *Flux*-Pox is as much more dangerous than the *diſtinct*, as the *Plague* than the *Flux*; ſo alſo the above-mention'd three kinds, are more dangerous one than the other, which alſo reſpects as well the Age as the Sex, for every one knows, that a young Man in the *flower of his Age*, is much more in danger than a Woman or Boy; but this by the by.

Neither truly will he wonder, why so great danger should proceed from a great number of *pustules*, who considers with himself, that if any one has a *boyl* on his *shoulder*, or *arm*, or any other part, he will be feaverish when it comes to matter; for the bloud being inrag'd by the *purulent* particles suck'd into its mass, by the *veins in circulation* occasions the Feaver: how much more reason then has a *Physician* to *prognosticate* the Death of the *Patient*, on one of those days above-mention'd, when at the beginning of the Disease, he sees his *face* sprinkled all over with small *pustules* like the dust of the filings of Needles, and that upon the account of the extream violence of the Feaver that follows, which necessarily rages according to the quantity of matter cast out of these innumerable *impostumes* into the Bloud, which plainly discovers the destruction of the *Patient*, some days before it falls upon him, though for the present he thinks himself pretty well, and seems so to be to the standers by, who are unacquainted with this Disease.

Wherefore, if the *Patient* be not otherwise in danger, (to omit for the present *the bloudy Urine and the purple Spots*) than by the multitude of *pustules*, I diligently consider upon what account they come out so full, and I endeavour all I can safely to restrain them, which indeed is the main business, and the best means to help the *Patient*, for 'tis very hazardous to do any thing in this sort, when the Disease is establisht; and if the *Patient* should chance to survive, 'tis not so much from my care, as either from a notable *hæmorrhage of the nose*, or some other fortuitous change which hapned to the Disease; but the most profuse *eruption* of the *pustules*, as I conjecture,

ſture, ariſes from too haſty an *aſſimulation* of the *variolous matter*, which ſeems chiefly to happen either becauſe the nature of the *Patient* is too hot and ſpirituous like a *Cordial*, or becauſe the *ſick* has heightned the *fermentation*, either by confining himſelf to his bed too ſoon, or by taking hot *Cordials*, or any other ſpirituous Liquor, by all which means the Bloud is diſpos'd to receive the impreſſions of the Diſeaſe; and Nature being ſo highly inrag'd by reaſon of the exuberant plenitude of the *variolous matter*, endeavours to change the whole ſubſtance of the body into *puſtules*.

But the immoderate *aſſimulation* of the *variolous matter*, is no way more readily promoted, than by confining the *Patient* unſeaſonably to his *bed*, to wit, before the *ſixth day*, or the *fourth*, incluſively from the *eruption*, at which time all the *puſtules* appear, neither are there more to be expected.

And though the moderate heat of the *bed*, even after thoſe days are paſt, does a little occaſion the *Phrenſie*, *Watchings*, and other ſymptoms, yet theſe are ſuch as may be conquer'd by Medicines judiciouſly preſcrib'd, whereas the great danger of life, which comes on the eleventh day, occaſion'd by the innumerable *puſtules*, exceed all *medical help*.

Therefore here I ſeriouſly admoniſh, that the *Patient* by no means confine himſelf to his bed in the day-time, if he would avoid the great *conflux of puſtules*, till towards the evening of the *ſixth day*, by which he will find himſelf very much refreſh'd: Afterwards he will be ſcarce able to riſe at all, if the concourſe of Pox be conſiderable, by reaſon of the ſharp pains of the *puſtules*, and becauſe he is more inclin'd to fainting at ſitting up; which when

I had often obſerv'd, it came into my mind, that Nature, according to the cuſtom of the Diſeaſe, did firſt point out the time when the *Patient* was continually to be kept in bed.

But that I may not onely confirm the truth of the foregoing *Problem*, which is of ſo great moment in leſſening the impending danger from the Small-Pox, but alſo that in handling them, I take along with me, our account from the beginning to the end, I think 'twill be proper to draw as it were a Scheme of the whole Diſeaſe, and diligently to conſider what's its nature, and what the method, ſo that at length we may be able to diſcern clearly the thing, according to the judgment of men that uſe the moſt faithful Obſervations, not by Opinion built upon the uncertain foundation of Fancy.

Firſt therefore, its *Eſſence* (as much as by conjecture we can learn the *eſſences* of things) ſeems to be comprehended in a certain peculiar *inflamation* of the Bloud, in which Nature is buſied for ſome days at firſt, in preparing and ſubduing the inflamed Particles, ſo that they may be the eaſier thruſt forth to the outward parts of the body; at which time the ſtate of the Bloud being diſturb'd, 'tis neceſſary there ſhould be a Feaver; for the incens'd and raging Particles, roving tumultuouſly through the whole province of the circulating Bloud, neceſſarily occaſions *ſickneſs of the ſtomach*, *lancing pains of the head*, and all other ſymptoms that precede *expulſion*, as in their motion they are driven upon this or that part; but when triumphing Nature has driven out the rebellious Particles to the habit of the body, the reſt of the Tragedy is acted in the fleſhy parts, as before 'twas in the Bloud; and as Nature knows

no

no other method than a Feaver to caſt out of the Bloud the peccant matter, ſo alſo does ſhe free the carnous parts from any extraneous thing, by no other way than that of an *impoſthume*: For inſtance, if perchance a thorn, or ſome ſuch thing, ſtick in the fleſh, the circmjacent parts are preſently *impoſthumated*, unleſs that which is offenſive be forthwith extracted, therefore when theſe Particles have lodg'd themſelves in the fleſh, they cauſe *phlegmons*, not very viſible, in which they abſcond, which increaſing hourly, and growing more inflam'd and angry, at length they come to matter, at which time it cannot be but ſome of that filth will be ſuck'd into the maſs of Bloud, as it returns in its circular motion by the veins; and if a great quantity of it be poured upon the Bloud, it does not onely produce a Feaver, which the *Patient*'s ſtrength is not able to bear, but it alſo poyſons the whole maſs, and yet this is not the worſt, for by the intenſe heat of the Feaver, ſtirr'd up in theſe laſt days, by the too great force of the matter, the *ſalivation* which ought to be an inſeparable companion of the *Flux*-Pox, is too haſtily ſtopt, and ſo the *Patient* dies immediately; but if the purulent matter be ſparingly receiv'd into the Bloud, the ſtrength of Nature eaſily depreſſes the violence of this *ſecundary Feaver*, and the *puſtules* dying off daily more and more, the *Patient* ſoon recovers.

If this be the true and exact Hiſtory of this Diſeaſe, he deſerves to be blind who will not ſee, how that the whole event of it, as to either part, depends on the foundation of the cure, well or ill laid at firſt; for if theſe hot and ſpirituous Particles are

provok'd by the uſe of hot things, and eſpecially by keeping the bed continually, 'tis neceſſary that the aſſimulating faculty (to which before they were too much inclin'd) ſhould be heightned and increas'd. Moreover, the Bloud and other humours being heated by theſe means, the eaſier yield to the violent impreſſion of the Particles, ſo tha more *puſtules* break out than are requiſite, and the *Patient* is put in danger of his life, when there is no neceſſity for it; whereas the oppoſite and moderate cooling *Regimen*, and the free uſe of the Air, not onely quench the burning Particles, but alſo condenſes and ſtrengthens the humours, ſo that they are more able to reſiſt the *morbifick ſpirits*, and bear their violence; and ſo there is no greater quantity of *variolous matter*, than what was agreeable to the nature of the Diſeaſe.

Neither is this the onely inconvenience he ſuffers, that is confin'd to his *bed* too ſoon, *viz.* that too great a quantity of the *morbifick matter* is *aſſimulated*, and that the ferment of the Diſeaſe is over-much heightned; but moſt commonly *bloudy Urine* and *purple ſpots*, eſpecially in Summer, and in thoſe that are yet in the *flower of their Age*, are occaſion'd alſo by the ſame. If I don't miſtake, both theſe ſymptoms ariſe from the heat and fury into which the Bloud is put, by the hot and ſpirituous Particles, by which being exagitated, and mightily attenuated, it breaks out of the Veſcles: When it ruſhes in upon the *Kidneys*, it cauſes a bloudy Urine; when 'tis percolated through the extremities of the Arteries, terminated in the muſcules and skin, it occaſions *purple ſpots*, which are like ſo many *mortifications* in thoſe places, in which extravaſated Bloud is coagulated;

lated; and though these too symptoms might easily have been prevented at the beginning of the Disease (at which time they chiefly show themselves) by a cooling *Regimen*, and *Diet*; yet when they actually appear, he will be as much mistaken, who endeavours to cure them by keeping the *Patient* in *bed*, and by exhibiting *Cordials*, as an old Woman would be that should strive to hinder the boyling of her pot, by putting more fire under it.

But to speak the truth, let the dogmatical, and those that are ignorant of this matter, and therefore incompetent Judges, say what they will, 'tis not onely dangerous to keep the *Patient* in *bed* continually, but truly sometimes 'tis necessary to allow him the open air, *viz.* if it be *Summer*, and he has not past the *flower of his age*, or has accustom'd himself to *spirituous Liquors*, and especially if the Disease was occasion'd by excessive drinking; indeed I think in these cases, too hasty an *eruption* of the *pustules*, can scarce be restrain'd enough by keeping from *bed*, and abstaining from *Cordials*; for the Bloud, without the help of these, is so over-stor'd with hot spirits of the same nature with the Disease, that the violent *explosion* of it is unavoidable; and besides, so great a quantity of humours will turn to *pustules*, that the *Patient*, being as it were overwhelm'd by the abundance of matter flowing back upon the Bloud, must necessarily perish at the latter end of the Disease.

But most commonly the ferment immoderately exalted, adds so great violence to the *variolous matter*, that the *Patient* dies at the beginning of the Disease, *viz.* when the matter that produces it, cannot extricate it self and come out, by rea-

ſon of the inordinate and confus'd motion ſtirr'd up in the Bloud; inſtead of which, *bloudy Urine* and *purple ſpots* put an end to the Tragedy: which alſo often happens in the *Meaſles* and *Scarlet-Feaver*, when they are unſeaſonable forc'd out.

Neither does bleeding, as I can find, though it be us'd early, ſo effectually reſtrain the *aſſimulation* of the *variolous matter*, as the temperating of the Bloud by the air ſuck'd in, eſpecially if the *Patient* be put to bed preſently after bleeding, and be injur'd by hot *Cordials*; for by theſe means, the Bloud is more inclin'd to receive the impreſſions of the adventitious heat, than 'twas before bleeding; and I ſolemnly declare, that almoſt the worſt Diſeaſe of the *Flux*-kind I ever ſaw, and which kill'd the *Patient* on the *eleventh day*, hapned to a young Maid, after ſhe had recover'd of a *Rhumatiſm* by the uſual method, *viz.* by large and repeated bleeding: and from hence I learn'd, that *Phlebotomy* did not ſo much conduce to the reſtraining the Small-Pox in their due bounds, as heretofore I imagin'd, though I have very often obſerv'd, that purging repeated before the bloud is infected, often renders the Small-Pox more diſtinct and favourable.

I am very ſenſible, that many things may be objected againſt this our opinion, of keeping the *Patient* up a-days; and thoſe of no ſmall moment amongſt the ordinary ſort of people, and others that are little acquainted with this Diſeaſe, to whom *vulgar Phyſicians* are wont to appeal as fit Judges, that by their Authority they may under-prop their ill-built *Theorems*; and indeed ſuch better ſuit with their capacities, than thoſe that are maturely contriv'd by more ſearching men. Hence it follows, that

that much the greater part of mankind being fitted to take up things only upon truſt, and but very few able to fathom the depth of them, that the unlearned eaſily prevail over the more underſtanding ſort of men, who are commonly calumniated, yet they bear it patiently, having Truth and the beſt Men, though feweſt, of their ſide. Firſt 'tis objected, that keeping from bed at the beginning of the Diſeaſe, hinders the *eruption* of the *puſtules*, and by conſequence the ſickneſs, and other ſymptoms ariſing from thence, are protracted; and this I don't at all deny, and experience daily teſtifies the ſame: but it ought to be conſider'd, whether it be more dangerous ſomewhat to ſuppreſs the *variolous matter*, and upon that account to lengthen the ſickneſs a little, which is occaſion'd by its not coming out: or on the other hand, by too much provoking the *ferment* of the Diſeaſe, and *aſſimulating* ſo great a quantity of the *variolous matter*, that the *Patient* be brought to the jaws of Death, by the *ſecundary Feaver* on the *eleventh day*. I believe it will appear, if the thing be rightly weigh'd, that very few have therefore died, becauſe the *puſtules* did not come out ſooner or later, unleſs perchance ſome of thoſe, whoſe Bloud being inrag'd by too great *heat* and inordinate motion, had not leiſure to caſt out gently the *morbifick matter*, which makes for me: for we need not fear, though we do nothing, the *variolous matter* (how much ſoever it flies about at the beginning of the Diſeaſe, and wearies all the parts it falls upon, from whence proceed theſe ſymptoms, violent vomiting, and pains in various parts, *&c.*) yet at length they will be tamed by Nature, and extruded to the habit of the body, eſpecially the *Patients* body

body being bound hitherto for the moſt part, gives good aſſurance that the *eruption* of the *puſtules* will be certain, though late; but on the contrary, in what great perils is the *Patient*, when the *puſtules* are unſeaſonably thruſt out? It would be tedious to mention them all, I will onely handle the chief now, and they are theſe: Firſt, the number of the *puſtules* being too much increas'd, the Feaver coming towards the latter end of the Diſeaſe, is more or leſs dangerous, according to their number. Secondly, the *bloudy Urine* and the *purple ſpots*, both which ariſe from extravaſated Bloud too much thinn'd, and raging by reaſon of great heat, breaks out through the Veſſels. Thirdly, as we ſaid before, a total ſuppreſſion of the due *eruption* is ſometimes occaſion'd by being over-officious in haſtning it, by which the deſign of the *Phyſician* is as much fruſtrated, as he would be that ſhould endeavour to call out a great number of men, contained in a large houſe, orderly, one after another, by flinging a ſquib amongſt them, which on the contrary would ſo diſturb them, that all ſtriving to come out at once, the paſſage would be ſo wedg'd up, that they would be all ſhut in.

If any one ſhould ask, why a due *ſeparation* of the *variolous matter*, can't as well be perform'd at the beginning of the Diſeaſe, by cheriſhing the *Patient* with the moderate warmth of the bed, as by taking him out of it? on the contrary I demand, whether Experience does not teſtifie, that any one a-bed in the Winter-time, moderately covered with cloaths, without fire, is not hotter than if he were taken out of his bed, and well cloathed in the ſame Chamber? But if the difference be very manifeſt, then

I would enquire in the next place, which of these methods is likeliest to suppress the immoderate motion of the *variolous ferment*, at which, if I am able to judge, the *Physician* should chiefly aim at the beginning of the Disease, and the more or less he wanders from the same, so it will be well or ill with the *Patient*.

But this chiefly has impos'd on the unwary in this case, to wit, that they have observ'd that the *Patient* of his own accord is inclin'd to *sweat*, which continually flowing as long as he keeps his bed, the feaverish heats are very much abated, otherwise than in those that did not *sweat*. But first let us consider, why we do so much endeavour to restrain the *Feaver*, whereas that's Natures usual instrument, which she chiefly uses in preparing and casting out all offensive matter that lies hid in the Bloud; but who does not perceive, that while we diligently provoke *sweat* to lessen the *Feaver*, at the same time we force out a crude and indigested humour, like over-early fruit: and by these very *sweats*, we afterwards occasion a violent *Feaver*; for by this means the *serum* of the Bloud (with which the Bloud it self, and those hot new-bred Particles are diluted) is driven out, and in the mean while, these Particles wax violent, because they are now freed from the *Serum*, which was exhausted by *sweat*. In a word, the lessening of the *Feaver* and other symptoms by *sweat*, and the *pustules* for this reason being too hastily thrust out, happens ill to very many, who die upon this account on the *eleventh day*.

But 'tis to be noted, that I keep the *Patient* from his *bed* at the beginning of this Disease, onely when I suppose that the Small-Pox coming out, are of the

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Flux-kind; for as to the *diſtinct* ſort, if it can be certainly known, as there is no neceſſity to keep the *Patient* continually in bed, ſo neither to force him from it, for the fewneſs of the *puſtules*, ſecures him either way.

But I don't flatter my ſelf ſo much, as to think that theſe things which I have here treated of, ſhould be believ'd upon the authority of my Judgment, which I know is very ſmall; and truly I have always accounted the Opinions of almoſt all ſorts of men, to be ſo uncertain, and of ſo little weight, that I may always very well ſuſpect my own, when they are contrary to the ſentiments of others; which I ſhould do here alſo, if practical *phænomena*, did not as it were with one conſent, confirm the dictates of Reaſon; for without practical Obſervation, that which ſeems rational to me or any other perſon, perchance will be nothing elſe but the ſhadow of Reaſon or *Phantaſm*, that is, mere Opinion; and the oftner I converſe with men, I am the more confirm'd how dangerous it is, even for thoſe that are the moſt acute, to rack their brains, and as it were inflame them, in the ſearch of any Art or Science, unleſs they conſtitute matter of fact, as Judge and Umpire of Truth and Falſhood: and ſuch great Opiniators, as *Cicero* ſays, infinitely wander from Truth, in Controverſies purely ſpeculative, whereas he that applies his mind onely to thoſe things which may certainly be determined by practiſe, if he ſhould chance to have a falſe Opinion, he would be ſoon ſet right, by proving the Idea's of things, which he has conceiv'd in his mind, by this touch-ſtone; for in this our buſineſs, may not I obſerve what *Regimen* chiefly produces a favourable

ble or cruel ſort of Pox, and ſo frame an opinion in my mind ſuitable to what appears; and if others would practiſe the ſame, I ſhould be ſatisfied; but it's extreamly unjuſt to defame me as an Impoſtor, when they never try'd ſo much as once in their whole lives, whether the method ſo often repeated above, of keeping the *Patient* up a-days, does either good or hurt. If this caviling humour had heretofore prevail'd over thoſe that found out Truths, though contrary to common opinion, no man would have endeavour'd for any thing, which being found, would have been uſeful to mankind; and truly why ſhould I thus trouble my ſelf, if often repeated and almoſt daily experience, did not proclaim, that this method was much more ſafe than the vulgar one. I am not ſo very mad and fooliſh, to ſeek for Fame by exploding the Opinions of thoſe, which if I courted Applauſe, were to be flatter'd; neither can it be thought I am ſo deſperately malicious, as to conſpire the ruine of thoſe that are to be born many Ages after I am dead, by the Reputation of this my Method, if it has any, that ſo I might deſtroy when I am dead, as well as when I am living, at which I tremble in the very mentioning. However it is, I have us'd this method for my own Children, my neareſt and deareſt Relations, and all others that have committed themſelves to my care: and if I am to be blam'd for any thing, 'tis becauſe I have ſometimes yielded to the obſtinate ſtifneſs of thoſe of a contrary opinion, leſt I ſhould be counted moroſe; and for the confirmation of this, I appeal to my intimate acquaintance. And this is another unhappineſs, that ſometimes alſo when the ſtanders-by have contemn'd

teman'd all I have propos'd through the whole course of the Disease, yet they have charg'd me with the death of the *Patient*, though he was destroy'd by that heat which the Friends and Nurses promoted, and which I so much enveigh'd against; upon which account, by reason of the insuperable prejudice of most people, I have thought it would be well for me, if I were never call'd again to any that have the Small-Pox.

Truly I don't deny, but that the Small-Pox will *flux* sometimes very much, after what manner soever they are handled, and therefore they are never free from danger, though the best help be procur'd; but this I affirm, (which is enough for my purpose) that 'tis apparent by daily and often repeated Experience, that he is in much less danger who totally abstains from *flesh*, and keeps himself from *bed* in the day-time, at the first approach of this Disease, and allows himself onely small drink, than he that presently confines himself to his *bed*, and takes hot *Cordials*; for this method, as we mention'd before, most commonly restrains the *flux* of the *pustules*, and by consequence also the immoderate *effervescence* of the *secundary Feaver*, which does not destroy onely of it self, but also by thickning the spittle too hastily, (of which we have treated largely in the History of this Disease) it threatens death to the *Patient* at the latter end of the Disease: And also by this method, a *bloudy Urine* and *purple spots* may be prevented, both which symptoms invade at the beginning of the Disease, and often before there is any manifest sign of the *eruption*, which is also usual in the *Measles* and *Scarlet-Feaver*, and other accute Diseases that proceed from a great *inflamation*;

tion; to ſay nothing now of that pleaſant refreſhment, which the *Patient* perceives himſelf encompaſs'd with, from the free approach of the Air, as often as he is taken out of the hot *bed*; which every one of thoſe that I was permitted to treat after this manner, openly declar'd, being extreamly thankful, as if they had been recover'd from death, having as it were receiv'd life and ſpirit from the Air.

From whence I have been induc'd to conſider, how much oftner we are miſguided, by that which we ſuppoſe to be Reaſon, than by Sence, which is moſt cerainly known to us, and that in the Cure of Diſeaſes, we ſhould have a greater regard to the earneſt deſires of the ſick, (if they are not very irregular, and ſuch as would preſently extinguiſh life) than to the more *doubtful and fallacious rules of the medical Art*: For inſtance, he that has a burning Feaver, earneſtly deſires the free uſe of Small-beer; now the *Theorems* of *Art* that are built upon a certain *hypotheſis*, that propoſes to it ſelf ſome other end, with which the indulgence of a cooling Liquor does not agree, croſſes the appetite, and orders a *Cordial* inſtead of it: The ſame *Patient* being kept from Small-beer, loaths all ſorts of nouriſhment, but Art eſpecially, that which Nurſes and the Friends that ſtand by profeſs, earneſtly requires that he muſt feed. Another upon the ſame account, after long weakneſs, humbly petitions for ſome abſurd thing, and which perhaps may ſeem hurtful; and here again impertinent Art oppoſes, and pronounces death if he will not be obſervant, unleſs perchance the Artiſt has well digeſted this wholſome *Aphoriſm* of the wiſe *Hippocrates*: *Meat and Drink, though ſomewhat worſe,*

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if pleasing, is to be preferr'd before better that is displeasing. In all these wandrings of Nature as it seems, any one that is but indifferently accustom'd to the *practise of Physick*, if he seriously consider, will readily grant, that many *Patients* have been better after they have forsook the *prescripts of their Physician*, and have followed onely their own inclinations; neither will he wonder at this, who considers, that the most Wise Creator of all things, has accomplisht the whole with such great exactness, that even as all the Miseries of Nature, excellently conspire to compleat the harmony of the whole Work, so each particular is endow'd with a certain Divine Artifice, interwoven as it were to its proper Essence, by which the subject removes those ills from its self; which plainly appears at the natural period of most accute Diseases, (which generally have God for their Author, as Chronical us) as also in those propensions which accompany such Diseases, and prepare a way to free the *sick* from that danger, which Art performs when it's concern'd with fools: And upon this account truly, 'twas very well for those, whose whole Race had been otherwise in a very sad condition, at the time when the whole Art of *Physick* was inclos'd within the narrow bounds of *Greece*; which is no more proportionably to the other parts of the World, than a small Village to our *Britain*: And now also what would become of the Inhabitants of so many and so great Regions, for all *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*, (except some late Colonies that are not very populous) and moreover a great part of *Europe*, which are altogether destitute of the *medical* Art: but as the Comedian elegantly distinguishing those that were famous for Reason and Vertue,

Vertue, from the herd of others, that ſcandalize their humane ſhape with a brutiſh life, ſays they are men if they act like men; ſo the *medical* Art, if it be truly an Art, and not onely a Name, is the greateſt benefit that belongs to this Life; and is by ſo much greater than all others, by how much Life is more excellent than thoſe things we enjoy by it.

But to return to the buſineſs: How profitable ſoever it be for the moſt part, that the *Patient* be kept from bed at the beginning of the Diſeaſe, yet ſometimes (which is to be noted) he muſt be altogether confin'd to it before the *eruption*: For inſtance, a Child that is paſt the ſymptoms, which accompany the breeding of Teeth, is of a ſudden taken with a Convulſion; in this caſe we muſt conſider, that perhaps it proceeds from Nature, endeavouring to thruſt out, to the habit of the body, the *Small-Pox*, *Meaſles*, or *Scarlet-Feaver*, though yet they are hid in the skin: That therefore we may ſufficiently provide againſt ſo dangerous a ſymptom, we muſt preſently apply a *Bliſter* to the neck, and put the Child to-bed, and give a *Cordial*, with a ſmall quantity of ſome *Opiat*, by which the cauſe of the Diſeaſe may be the more powerfully caſt out, and alſo the tumult which occaſions the *Paroxiſm* may be quieted, *e. g.* I preſcribe five drops of *liquid Laudanum*, in one ſpoonful of *epidemick Water*, or the like, for a Child three years old: and truly I very much ſuſpect, not to ſay I am certain, that ſome thouſands of Children, and ſome older, have therefore periſh'd, becauſe *Phyſicians* have not ſufficiently conſider'd, that ſuch *Convulſions* are nothing elſe but the forerunners of the foreſaid Diſeaſes; for unwary

Physicians taking these Fits, which are really *symptomatical*, for *essential* Diseases, and endeavouring to cure them by *Clysters* often repeated, and other evacuations, hinder the *eruption* of the *pustules*, and render the Fits more lasting, which they so much studdy to vanquish, and which would otherwise certainly vanish of their own accord, as soon as the *pustules* come out: And the Small-Pox (as we have mention'd in another place) that seize young Children with a *Convulsion*, are favourable, and seldom *flux* much, so that the *Patient* may be put to *bed* much safer at the beginning of the Disease; but I have observ'd, that the Small-Pox *flux* very much, when they immediately follow *Comatose Diseases*: In these *Convulsions*, I rather order a *Blister*, and such an *Opiat* as I describ'd, than to suffer the *Patient* to keep his bed continually before the *eruption*; I have also taken notice, that such *Convulsions* do sometimes (though very rarely) precede the *Fits* of *intermitting Feavers*; but *Comatose Diseases* often begin and end with these *Paroxisms*, as well in Children as grown people; of both which, there is no notice to be taken, with respect to the Cure, but the *Feaver* is onely to be oppos'd, that being the chief and *essential* Disease; for if I should principally regard these *Comatose symptoms* that accompany the Feaver, and therefore should strive to conquer this *drowzineß* by *bleeding*, *purging*, and repeated *Clysters*, I should by this means heighten the *Feaver*, and by consequence so increase the *Coma*, (which I endeavour'd to cure) that the *Patient* at length would be lull'd asleep for ever, whereas if I use my utmost endeavour to cure the *Feaver*, all the symptoms that proceed from thence, will be easily vanquish'd, which I desire

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may be ſeriouſly minded; for upon this account, frequent and very fatal errours are wont to happen, but I have ſpoke largely of this in another place.

In the next place alſo I muſt acquaint you, that tho' it be advantageous for the *Patient* to be kept up a-days, yet this comfort can't be allow'd ſometimes, if vehement *ſickneſs, a high Feaver, violent vomiting, giddineſs, and pains of the Limbs like a Rhumatiſm*, &c. *contraindicat*, all which ſymptoms if they be violent, eſpecially in thoſe that are ſanguine, and in the *flower of their age*, betoken that there is a great quantity of *variolous matter* within, and that there will be no ſmall danger from the *puſtules* ſtriving to come out tumultuouſly, and about to *flux* extreamly: ſeeing therefore 'tis abſolutely neceſſary to reſtrain the exorbitance of the *ferment*, and yet on the one hand it rages more violently, by being promoted by the continual heat of the *bed*, and on the other hand the *Patient* can't keep up, becauſe he is ſo extreamly ſick, unleſs we give him eaſe; for theſe reaſons, 'tis altogether neceſſary to bleed him in the arm, and to give him a ſtrong vomit a few hours after, of the *infuſion of Crocus Metallorum*, which does not onely expel the matter that occaſions the unuſual ſickneſs, but ſo refreſhes the *Patient*, that being as it were well, he can keep from bed: neither are we to endeavour by this method onely, to ſuppreſs the force of the *ferment*, but that the *Patient* may be the more ſecure, it's very fit, that beſides the evacuations above-mention'd, a good quantity of *ſpirit of Vitriol* be dropt into the Small-beer as often as he drinks, till there be a full *eruption* of the *puſtules*. Yet notwithſtanding theſe evacuations, and

the uſe of the cooling drink, the *Patient* muſt not be permitted to keep his *bed* a-days, if it may be; for theſe univerſals much leſs reſtrain the aſſimulation of the *variolous matter*, than once cooling the Bloud by the freſh air paſſing in and out by the *Lungs*, which alone forthwith leſſens the above-meution'd ſymptomical ſickneſs, as I have experienc'd more than once: But this ſomewhat unuſal method is not neceſſarily requir'd, unleſs in thoſe that are in the *flower of their age*, whoſe Bloud has been over-heated by *Venery* or *Wine*, and in others (always excepting young Children) that together with the Small-Pox, conflict with thoſe violent ſymptoms a-bove-mention'd: where the Bloud is not ſo much inflam'd, nor the ſymptoms ſo violent, as there is much leſs danger of over-haſtily aſſimulating the *variolous matter*, ſo by conſequence the fore-mention'd evacuations, and the *Spirit of Vitriol* may be omitted.

I have taken the more time in treating of theſe things, becauſe I am very well aſſur'd, that the happy or lamentable end of the Diſeaſe, chiefly, if not wholly, depends on the management of the *Patient* at the beginning; but now all the *puſtules* being come out, (which, as we have ſaid before, was on the *ſixth day*, reckoning from the firſt invaſion, but on the *fourth* incluſively from the firſt *eruption*) the *Patient* is no more to be kept from his bed the remainder of the Diſeaſe, which indeed as it ought not to be allow'd before this day, ſo the condition of the *Patient* will ſcarce bear that it be deferr'd any longer, if he has the *Flux*-Pox; and this is the ſort (which I deſire may be taken notice of) that we have hitherto treated of, for if the *puſtules*

ſtules are few, 'tis no great matter which method is uſed, if the *Phyſician* be but indifferently well skill'd; for though this kind of its own nature be free from danger, yet not a few (which is much to be lamented) have died, when they have unfortunately made uſe of thoſe, who placing all their hope in promoting the heat, have ignorantly conſpir'd with the Diſeaſe to deſtroy the *Patient*.

From this time, the *puſtules* begin to increaſe and to inflame the ſuperficies of the body all over, eſpecially the head, ſo that the *Patient*, unleſs he be a Child, is reſtleſs, and can hardly ſleep, which I think in the next place is to be ſeriouſly conſider'd in this Diſeaſe; for the more ſedate the Bloud is, the better do the *puſtules* increaſe and attain their due magnitude, and on the contrary, according to the degree of the violent motion, by which the Bloud is diſturb'd, the *puſtules* fade, their farther progreſs being intercepted, ſo that the *eruption* of the *peccant matter* is not onely hindred, but moreover the *œconomy* and natural *craſis* of every particular *phlegmon* is diſturb'd; and therefore either they don't at all attain *ſeparation* at their due time, or inſtead of *pus*, at length an *Ichor* is produc'd; and for the yellow Liquor, reſembling the colour of Honey-comb, ſome black humour, or ſome other non-natural juyce is caſt out, contrary to the genuine *puſtules* of the Small-Pox: Wherefore I think *Opiats* are as much indicated in the *Flux*-Pox, as any other Remedy is in any other Diſeaſe; for in this caſe, they are as it were Specificks, as the *Peruvian* Bark in intermitting Feavers; though I know very well, that *Paregoricks* don't operate by any preciſe ſpecifick Vertue, but onely by anſwering that indi-

cation, by which we endeavour to quiet the Bloud and Spirits, and to reduce them to order; and truly this inordinate motion of the Bloud and Spirits, (being an inſeparable Companion of the *Flux* Pox in grown people) chiefly requires the uſe of *Anodynes*: Neither does he as yet rightly underſtand the *genius* of this Diſeaſe, who thinks thoſe things are onely occaſion'd for want of ſleep; for as it may happen ſometimes, that he that does not ſleep may alſo have his ſpirits compos'd and ſedate, (which often happens upon taking of *Laudanum*) ſo ſometimes it comes to paſs, that the ſpirits being in violent motion, hinder the laudable *eruption* of the *puſtules*, even when the *Patient* ſleeps much, which is worth obſervation.

Now to ſpeak of the ſorts of *Anodines*, though I have us'd *liquid Laudanum*, for many years with good ſucceſs, when this indication was to be anſwer'd, yet I think *Diacodium* is to be preferr'd before it, though both may be us'd for the ſame purpoſe, yet I ſuppoſe *Laudanum* heats a little more than the *Sirup*, as to the doſe, that is not onely to be ſuited to the age of the *Patient*, but to the degree of the ſymptoms, and that which perchance would be too much for a perſon whoſe ſpirits are well compos'd, would not be ſufficient for another that has his ſpirits inrag'd: For inſtance, we ſuppoſe in general that ſix drams is ſufficient for moſt; but for thoſe that have the Small-Pox, when this kind of remedy is indicated, we muſt ſcarce give leſs than an ounce, if we will do any thing to the purpoſe, which quantity indeed muſt be preſcrib'd for one Doſe, through the whole courſe of the Diſeaſe; I ſpeak now of grown people, for if it be given to

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Children, the Doſe muſt be leſſen'd with reſpect to their age; and truly *Paregoricks* are not ſo much indicated in Children that have the Small-Pox, as in the Adult, for they are more prone to ſleep the whole time of the Diſeaſe; yet if they are in much danger, I ſhould be afraid to abſtain from *Opiats*. But as I was about to ſay, 'tis very hard to determine the Doſe of the *Anodine*, in all the caſes in which they are indicated, for whether it be in any inordinate motion of the *ſpirits*, or in *violent vomitings*, or *fluxes* of the belly, or great pains, in which three Diſeaſes, *Paregoricks* are chiefly indicated, (as we ſaid in another place) they are to be given in ſuch a manner, that if the firſt Doſe don't do the buſineſs, another and alſo another is to be given at due times, till at length the Medicine anſwer the intention of the *Phyſician*, not ſo much regarding the quantity taken, as the effect it ſhould produce in the *Patient*; and when this is done, and not before, we muſt deſiſt from ſo frequent and great uſe of the *Anodine*; but ſuch a ſpace muſt be interpos'd between the Doſes, that we may be able to know, whether the laſt perform'd the buſineſs deſign'd, before another be preſcrib'd: But when we have once obtained our end, the *Anodine* is to be dos'd in the progreſs of the Diſeaſe, as things appear.

I have many Obſervations in readineſs, that may confirm what I have hitherto deliver'd, but for the preſent I will mention but one: [e]The 13th of *April*, 1681. one of my Neighbourhood, by Name *Croſs*, came weeping to me, and earneſtly deſir'd that I would viſit her Son, which was ten years old, who being ill four days, had as ſhe fear'd the Small-

Pox; but I being laid up with the Gout, which at that time afflicted me, desired my Apothecary to visit him, and to acquaint me how he was; he told me when he return'd, that the Boys Mother had given him the *Countess's Powder*, and other hot Medicines, by the advice of a Petticoat-Doctor, and that by her over-care, she had as it were buried him in cloaths, that by their weight she might press out sweat (which Women fly to in this Disease, as the sacred Anchor of their hope) moreover, she drench'd him with a great deal of hot *Posset-drink, with Marigold-flowers and Harts-horn boyl'd in it*, by which the Feaver being increas'd, it occasion'd so great a confusion in the spirits, that the Child was extraordinary light-headed, so that he could hardly be kept in bed by all the force of the standers-by, and he mutter'd some odd words like those that are mad; neither did the *pustules* yet appear, or very obscurely, but they lay very full in the skin, the *eruption* being plainly hindred by this violent method, which was design'd to promote it: I ordered that he should presently be taken out of the bed, and that he should not return to it again, but onely a-nights, till the *sixth day* was past, and then that he should presently take half an Ounce of *Diacodium*; which doing no good, I ordered the same Dose to be repeated an hour after, but without any success; for the Bloud rag'd so furiously, that it could not be quell'd before he had taken two Ounces and ½ half; but there was so much space betwixt the taking of each half Ounce, that I might be certain what was the effect of the last Dose. Afterwards I prescrib'd half an ounce to be taken onely every night at bed-time, to the end of the Disease,

Diſeaſe, which was ſufficient to preſerve the quiet of the ſpirits, that a more frequent uſe had already obtain'd, and by this means the *Patient* recovered.

And here I muſt inform you, that how great ſoever the *Doſe* of the *Anodine* be, which is preſcrib'd at the beginning of the Diſeaſe, and though it be repeated, yet it can ſcarce attain its end, unleſs the *Patient* riſe, if the heat of the Bloud, and the violent motion of the Spirits rage mightily; for the heat of the bed increaſes the heat of the Diſeaſe, and therefore 'twill be neceſſary to give ſo great a quantity of the *Anodine*, that perhaps Nature will not be able to bear; which likewiſe happens, though not with the ſame danger, when the *Jeſuits Powder* is taken in an *intermitting Feaver*, whilſt the *Patient* keeps his bed; and this I ſuppoſe is the reaſon why the cure of this Feaver is ſometimes prolong'd, which otherwiſe might be perform'd ſooner; and ſometimes alſo, if the *Feaver* onely *remit*, 'twill be ſo heightned, that the *Patient* will ſcarce eſcape death.

But to omit extraordinary caſes, in which this remedy may be *indicated* at any time of the Diſeaſe, I would have it firſt preſcrib'd the night in which the *Patient* is wholly confin'd to his *bed*, to wit, the *ſixth* from the firſt invaſion, from which time, 'tis to be given every evening to the *ſeventeenth day*, or at leaſt till the *Patient*'s out of danger: for on the *ſixth day*, the fleſh being ſeiz'd as it were with an *inflamation*, the head begins to be diſturb'd by the humours that are alſo inflam'd upon this account.

But we muſt take great care that the *Anodine* be us'd earlier in this Diſeaſe than in others, becauſe as it were a *Paroxiſm* of heat and reſtleſneſs, always afflicts thoſe that have the Small-Pox about evening; and ſometimes it happens, that unleſs it be given early at the latter end of the Diſeaſe, the *Patient* on a ſudden being ſomewhat dull, preſently grows hot, and afterwards complains of ſickneſs, which ſoon ends in death, his Friends being wonderfully aſtoniſht, who a little before entertain'd great hopes of his recovery; and perhaps his death might have been prevented by giving an *Anodine* immediately; therefore on theſe days, eſpecially on the *eleventh*, I order the *Anodine* to be taken ſooner, *viz.* about *five or ſix in the evening*, that it may be ready to quell the ſickneſs, if it ſhould chance to happen of a ſudden: and truly I am very confident, that ſome of my Acquaintance have therefore periſh'd, becauſe they were deſtitute of this Medicine, when their caſe requir'd it, who otherwiſe might now have been in the Land of the Living, and if opportunity be ſudden in any other caſe, 'tis much more in this: Wherefore ſeeing ſo great danger is like to happen, either if an *Anodine* be not taken ſoon enough, or on the contrary ſo over-early, that its *Anodine*-vertue which quiets the Spirits, fades before 'tis repeated; therefore ſeeing things are ſo uncertain, 'its ſafeſt to preſcribe a *Paregorick* to be taken morning and evening at appointed hours, to wit, on the laſt and moſt dangerous days of the Diſeaſe; neither at this time will an Ounce of the foreſaid *Sirup* be always ſufficient, for this quantity will ſignifie no more in an intenſe inflamation of the Bloud, and in a great exorbitancy

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of the animal Spirits, than half an Ounce in a milder Diſeaſe; for I have found by repeated experience, that an Ounce and half was but enough for one Doſe, in young men of a ſanguine complexion, to ſuppreſs the violence of the ſymptoms which invade them, and which we are moſt concern'd to prevent; and this very Doſe, in ſuch perſons, and at thoſe times, may not onely ſafely be repeated, but alſo with great advantage, morning and evening till the *Patient* recovers.

Neither will I fear to confeſs, that ſometimes at the laſt days of the Small-Pox, when they *flux* very much; I have been forced to given an *Anodine* three times in the ſpace of a natural day, *i. e.* once every eighth hour; namely, when longer intervals from the uſe of it could not be allowed, by reaſon of the violent rage and confuſion of the Spirits, which occaſion ſickneſs: But this is to be noted, that if this ſo frequent uſe of *Diacodium*, is nauſeous to the *Patient*, (which often happens on the foreſaid days) then *liquid Laudanum* muſt be preſcrib'd, of which ſixteen drops is equivalent, with one Ounce of *Diacodium*, namely, if it be prepar'd after the ſame manner as I have deſcrib'd in my Treatiſe of Acute Diſeaſes, in the Chapter of a *Dyſentery*.

I know very well, that they which are diſpleas'd at theſe things, will object, that the *peccant matter* will be fixt, and the *ſpittle* leſſen'd by the *Anodine*, ſo often repeated in ſo large a Doſe: To whom I anſwer, that the *ſalivation* indeed will be a little leſſen'd, yet never ſo throughly ceaſe, as not ſomewhat to revive again, at the longeſt intervals from taking the *Anodine* when its vertue is decaying; moreover, 'twill be ſup-

ply'd

ply'd with two advantages; firſt, for that the *Patient* being recruited by the *Narcotick*, will the better *expectorate* the *phlegm*, and then though the *ſpittle* which is hauk'd up be leſs, yet it's better concocted than if there were no *Anodine* preſcrib'd: In the next place, the defect of *ſalivation* is ſufficiently ſupplied by the *ſwelling of the face and hands*, which, by the repeated uſe of the *Anodine*, is greater, and more certain in thoſe days, in which theſe parts uſe to ſwell, to wit, the face, from the *eighth day* to the 11*th* (at which time it begins moſt commonly to ſink) but the hands from the *eleventh*, till the *puſtules* which are upon them ripen: and I boldly affirm, that no one who is well skill'd in this Diſeaſe, can deny, that the abſence of either of theſe *ſwellings* at the time when they ſhould appear, is a worſe ſign than the ſtoppage of the *ſalivation*. Truly I think 'tis much ſafer to venture the danger of reſtraining the *ſalivation*, than to leave off the uſe of the *Anodine*, which is ſo extreamly requiſite, that he ought to be accounted very unskilful and heedleſs, who will defraud his *Patient* of ſo great a help.

But thoſe things I have hitherto diſcours'd of, are not to be underſtood as if I would adviſe the daily uſe of *Diacodium*, though but in a convenient quantity, in young Children that have the *Flux*-Pox, unleſs the Diſeaſe threatens ſome great miſchief, and that for two reaſons: Firſt, becauſe Children are not ſo hot, as thoſe whoſe Lamp of Life is fuller of Light, and burns clearer. Secondly, becauſe their ſoft and more infirm Age, cannot ſo well bear the force of *Anodines* continually taken: beſides, Children ſleeping almoſt perpetually of their own accord,

cord, the eaſier paſs over the wearineſs of the Diſeaſe, yet notwithſtanding when they are ſeiz'd with a *Phrenſie*, or when the *puſtules* are of an ill ſort, *Anodines* are always indicated; for the diſturb'd motion of the Bloud and *animal ſpirits*, fully confirm the ſame.

Theſe two things which we have ſo largely treated of, to wit, the method by which the over-haſty *aſſimulation* of the *variolous matter* is hindred at the beginning of the Diſeaſe, and the other that prevents the inordinate motion of the ſpirits, which is occaſion'd by the *inflamation* of the external parts, are as it were the two hinges on which the whole cure of the Diſeaſe is mov'd, foraſmuch as the miſchiefs that ariſe becauſe theſe two dangers are not ſufficiently prevented, call in thoſe dreadful ſymptoms that end the Tragedy of the Small-Pox. Wherefore ſeeing theſe are the chief *curative Indications*, which when I ſhall have ſufficiently anſwer'd, after the manner now mention'd, there's nothing more for me to do, as I am a *Phyſician*, not a Preſcriber of a *medical Formula*, which two Arts or Gifts, or if you pleaſe to call them Provinces, I think mightily differ one from the other.

To mention one thing more, if there be need of a *Bliſter*, it muſt be very large and ſtrong, and applied to the *Patient*'s neck, which ought to be perform'd ſo opportunely, that neither being put on too early, it leave off running before the *eleventh day*, which is the moſt dangerous, neither be put off to that very day; ſo that coming too late, it might do injury at that juncture of time, by the heat and rage it imprints on the Bloud, which then is ſcarce able to combat with the *ſecundary Feaver*; there-

therefore the *Bliſter* will be moſt ſeaſonably applied, the night which precedes the great *criſis* of the Diſeaſe, preſently after the *Anodine*, which is to be taken then, the *Bliſter* being applied at that time, the pain will wholly ceaſe that is occaſion'd by it, before that day in which the *Patient* is to fight the great Battel, and there will be a diſcharge of the *peccant matter* at that time, of which there's need to conquer thoſe great ſymptoms that attend upon that day; for 'tis at this time firſt (which I have handled largely in the Hiſtory of this Diſeaſe) that the face which hitherto ſwell'd, now begins to aſſwage, and the *ſalivation* which hitherto flow'd plentifully, decreaſes, the humour being thickned and hardly hauk'd up which occaſion'd it, but to omit, that the *Bliſter* ſomewhat ſupplied the ſinking of the ſwelling of the face, and the ſpitting that was leſſen'd. Moreover, it in ſome meaſure conduc'd to the ſuppreſſion of the *ſecundary Feaver*, which at this time prevails, the Bloud being as it were over-whelm'd and quite poiſon'd by the abundance of *pus*, ſuck'd in from ſo many little *Ulcers*, ſo that in almoſt allI have been concern'd with, that have been afflicted with the Small-Pox, I have obſerv'd, that the pulſe in the hand-wriſt could hardly be perceiv'd, though they were eaſily felt the day before, and the day following this day.

Among thoſe things which draw from the head, either by *derivation* or *revulſion*, nothing in my opinion operates ſo well as *Garlick* applied to the ſoles of the feet: That it really draws, is manifeſt by the Bladders it raiſes, and the intolerable pain it ſometimes occaſions, though rarely, when it has rais'd no Bliſters, to wit, by attracting the humours

to

to those parts, whence so violent pain is now and then stirr'd up, that I have been forc'd to order a *pultis of White-bread and Milk*; therefore in grown people that have the *confluent* Small-Pox, I use to apply *Garlick slic'd, and wrapt in a cloath to the soles of the feet, from the eighth day*, in which the face begins first to asswage, till all the danger of the Disease be pass'd, and to repeat it every day. Neither must I omit to acquaint you, that the *Patient* must wholly forbear *flesh*, and that he must be onely allow'd the smallest Beer for his drink; in the mean while, 'tis fittest for him to live poorly upon *Oatmeal-broth, roasted Apples*, and *Small-beer*, but at the time of *maturation*, when the *purulent Particles*, flowing back upon the mass of Bloud, pollute the same with their filth, 'twill be proper to give the *Patient* a *few spoonfuls of Wine*, night and morning: As to the coverings of the bed, there must be no more nor fewer than he use to have when he was well; and he must be permitted to move from one part of the bed to the other, as often as he will, that the symptomatical sweats may be hindred, which as I suppose has been sufficiently proved to be injurious to the *Patient*, and by the same means the violent *inflamation* of the *pustules* will be prevented, which proceeds from too great heat that the flesh contracts, when he lies always in one place as if he were stak'd to it: but of this we have discours'd largely in another place.

I will add a very late case, as a specimen of this whole practice: This Winter the Noble Lady *Dacres* sent for me to her Nephew Mr. *Thomas Cheut*; he was of a very sanguine Complexion, and in the *flower of his age*: the day before he began to be in a violent

violent Feaver, he caſt up a great deal of *Choler* by *vomit*, and had a violent pain in his back; and hoping to eaſe himſelf, he went to bed, and by heaping on cloaths, and taking hot Liquors, he endeavoured with all his might for a whole day to force ſweat, but all in vain; for the great inclination to *vomit*, and the *looſneſs*, though moderate, fruſtrated the force of the ſudorificks, and in the mean while mightily increas'd the Feaver, I ſuſpected the Small-Pox would ſoon come out, and that they would *flux* extreamly, by reaſon of the vigour of his age, and alſo becauſe his Bloud was much inflam'd, by the fruitleſs attempt to force ſweat, (upon which account, if it had been Summer, a *bloudy Urine* and *purple ſpots* had certainly been occaſion'd) but chiefly becauſe I have always obſerv'd, that in young men ſeiz'd with a violent *vomiting* and *ſickneſs*, and pain more than uſual, the following Small-Pox *flux'd* beyond meaſure: therefore I thought it was my duty to endeavour all I could to hinder the over-haſty *aſſimulation* of the *variolous matter*, I kept him up till the time he us'd to go to-bed; the day following (which was the third) the Small-Pox not appearing, I ordred *eight Ounces of bloud* to be taken from his right arm; 'twas very good and florid, for as yet it had onely receiv'd the ſpirituous venom, not that putrefaction which is occaſion'd by a longer continuance of the Diſeaſe, and is moſt commonly ſeen in the Bloud of thoſe that are newly recover'd of this Diſeaſe; at five in the afternoon the ſame day, I gave him an Ounce of the *infuſion of Crocus Metallorum*, he vomited very well, and being freed of his ſickneſs, ſeem'd much better, and willingly kept from bed, from whence before he would

would ſcarce yield to be taken, being grievouſly afflicted with *ſickneſs* and *giddineſs*. On the *fourth day* I viſited him in the morning, and found the *puſtules* coming out ſo full, (which I had ſo much endeavour'd to prevent) that 'twas to be fear'd they would endanger his life, by reaſon of the great *flux* they threatned, therefore I took great care that he was not put to bed in the day-time; and I adviſed that he ſhould drink Small-beer ſharpned with *ſpirit of Vitriol* dropt into it; he continued this method till the *ſixth day*, on which days though he was not ſick, but much refreſh'd by the free uſe of the Air, yet his body was now and then ſomething looſe; towards evening he was no longer able to keep from bed, which is common in this caſe; therefore he continued in it to the end of the Diſeaſe by my conſent; for all the *puſtules* were now come out, which notwithſtanding all my care, *flux'd* much; and though they were fewer than thoſe which I have obſerv'd in ſome that died of this Diſeaſe, yet were they more than they uſe to be in moſt of thoſe that recover'd. This was the firſt night that I ordered an *Ounce of Diacodium in Cowſlip-water* to be repeated every night after, and I adviſed that he ſhould have no more cloaths on than he uſed when he was well, and that he ſhould be dieted with *Oat-meal and Barley-broth*, and ſometimes with a *roaſted Apple*, and that he ſhould drink Small-beer. On the *eleventh day*, I ordered ſlic'd Garlick to be wrapt in a linnen-cloath, and applied to the ſoles of his feet, and to be renew'd daily till he was paſt danger, afterwards all things ſucceeded according to the *genius* of the encreaſing *puſtules*, till the *tenth day*; at which time, viſiting him in

the morning, tho' I found him pretty well, yet I perceiv'd as it were ſome forerunners of the *ſecundary Feaver*, with ſome kind of *reſtleſneß*, therefore preſently fearing the approaching ſtorm, I gave him the *Anodine* above-mention'd, by which all things were quieted, and at night I preſcrib'd an Ounce and half more of *Diacodium*. On the following morning, to wit, on the *eleventh day*, when the vertue of the *Anodine* was faded, which he took the night before, he began to be reſtleſs again a freſh, therefore I preſently ordred him again an Ounce and half of *Diacodium*, and ſo much in the evening, and that he ſhould take the ſame Doſe morning and evening, till he was quite well: The *Patient* was very orderly, neither were we affrighten'd with any other ſymptom afterwards, excepting onely that he had a *ſuppreſſion of Urine* (a ſymptom very frequent to young people in this Diſeaſe) but he made water kneeling in the bed: as to the *ſalivation* though the quantity of *ſpittle* was ſomewhat interrupted by the frequent repetition of *Anodines*, in ſo large a Doſe, yet in the longer intervals from the uſe of them, he hauk'd up concocted *phlegm* and his face and hands ſwell'd in due time, as well as could be wiſh'd. On the *eighteenth day* he roſe and I firſt allow'd him *Chicken-broath*, and ſo by degrees he return'd to his accuſtom'd diet. On the *twenty firſt* he was let bloud in the right arm and eight Ounces was taken away, which was like the bloud of thoſe that have a *Pleuriſie*, and not much unlike *pus*. Laſtly, he took four purges at a convenient diſtance one from the other.

'Tis to be noted, That when in this Treatiſe the day from the firſt *invaſion* is mention'd, to wit, the *firſt*

ſixth, the *eleventh*, and the like; I would not have it be ſo underſtood, as if the *confluent* Small-Pox came out always on the *third day*, whereas I know very well, that it ſometimes happens even in thoſe that *flux* moſt, that the *puſtules* don't appear till ſome time after the *third day*; but the *eruption* is moſt commonly on the *third day*, and for the moſt part thoſe for inſtance which are ſeiz'd with the *Flux*-Pox on Munday, ſhall perceive the *puſtules* come out the Wedneſday following; and the ſecond Thurſday from that Munday, will be the *eleventh day*, that is ſo very dangerous unleſs the *Phyſician* interpoſe.

And here I muſt again re-mind you, that all theſe *Theorems* belong onely to the *confluent* Small-Pox, and are of no uſe in the *diſtinct* ſort; neither indeed do they need them; and they impoſe upon themſelves as well as others, who value themſelves upon curing thoſe who have but few *puſtules*, and thoſe *diſtinct* alſo: if they deſire to try their skill, let it be in the *Flux*-Pox, eſpecially when this Diſeaſe invades thoſe that are in the *flower of their age*, or others that have been inflam'd by the immoderate drinking of Wine; leſt being exerciſed onely in ſlight matters, they ſhould be ſo much miſtaken, as to think they have ſav'd thoſe that the Nurſes did not kill.

Now to conclude, theſe are my ſentiments of this Diſeaſe, which a raſh fancy did not ſuggeſt to me, but they are the products of *practical Obſervations*; neither can I ſee how he ſhould be deceiv'd, who bounds and determines his thoughts, to the mere naked practice of the Art or Faculty which he deſigns to underſtand fully, and to exerciſe with

reputation: Or on the contrary, how 'tis possible but that he should trifle away his whole life in deceiving himself as well as others, who is vainly busied in contriving those things that no whit relate to practice; and as he would be no very honest nor successful *Pilate*, which should not so much bend his mind to know and avoid the *shallows* and *rocks*, as to contemplate the cause of the *flux* and *reflux* of the Sea which indeed becomes a *Philosopher*, but is forreign to his purpose, whose business is onely to secure the ship; so neither will the *Physician*, to whom no other Province than that of curing Diseases belongs, be a true proficient in the *medical* Art, though he has good natural parts; who does not take so much pains in searching out that occult and crooked method, by which Nature produces and nourishes Diseases, (upon which also their History depends) and in providing suitable remedies for them, as in nice speculations, that no whit conduce to the rescuing of men from the jaws of death, which Physick promises: And this trifling humour does not onely deprive mankind of those great advantages which would accrew to it, by the ingenuity of very many, but also it makes that which is call'd the Art of Physick, rather a babling faculty: at length it comes to this, that the *Patient* must live or die, as the *Philosopher* guesses right or wrong; and this must needs be very uncertain, for the first Inventers of Speculations, had as bloudy battels about their brain-sick fictions, as their slaves and tools, and yet not one of them perhaps in the right. For though if we seriously consider, we may be able to understand what Nature does *de facto*, and what Organs she uses in her operation; but the manner

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how ſhe does it, will be always hid from Mortals, or elſe I am deceived; neither is this ſtrange, for 'tis much more, yea infinitely more probable, that we poor Manakins, being baniſh'd from the illuſtrious Region of Light and Life, can by no means comprehend the method that the moſt Wiſe Artificer uſed in making the *Machine*; than that an ignorant and bungling Smith, ſhould not underſtand how a Clock is put together, whoſe ſtructure and motion ſhews the exquiſite neatneſs of the Art. And as it manifeſtly appears, that the Brain is the fountain of Senſe and Motion, and the ſhop of the Memory and Thoughts, yet is it not poſſible, that the Mind ſhould be ſo enlightned by the moſt diligent inſpection and contemplation of it, as to underſtand how it comes to paſs, that ſo thick a ſubſtance, and as it were a pulp, and as it ſeems of no very great contrivance, ſhould ſuffice for ſo notable a uſe, and ſuch excellent faculties; neither is any one able to demonſtrate, for what reaſon, according to its nature and ſtructure of parts, it neceſſarily exerts this or that faculty.

FINIS.

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